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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..................JUNE 13, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

With a population not much over half that of London, New York city proper consumes daily 183,000,000 gallons of water against 190,000,000 for London.

The eight states called the silver states—Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming and Washington—have a total of thirty-three electoral votes, or three less than are cast by New York alone.

Four Secretaries of State have died in office, out of 42 statesmen who have occupied that position. They were: Daniel Webster, Hugh S. Legare, Abel P. Upshur and Walter Q. Gresham. Two of them were members of President Tyler's Cabinet.

According to statistics compiled for the special cotton mill edition of the Baltimore Manufacturerers' Record, issued last week, there is now invested in cotton mills in the South $107,000,000, with $12,000,000 invested in mills now being built, making $119,000,000 against $21,900,000 in 1880, and $61,100,000 in 1890.

Bradstreet's of last week says: Southern cities in most instances report trade and collections only fair, with no special change from last week. A light gain in demand is reported from Atlanta and from Jacksonville, where collections are also better. The improved condition of business reported at New Orleans a week ago continues.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, Mr. Justice Harlan delivering the opinion of the court, that if a man can defend himself, it is not necessary for him to get out of another man's way on his own premises, when the latter is making a hostile demonstration. That is to say, a man need not retreat from a hostile intruder upon his own premises.

Statistics show that German soldiers are far better educated, generally speaking, than those of the French army. Out of the 253,177 recruits incorporated in the German army last year 617 only were unable to read and write, about 24 per 10,000, whereas out of 343,651 Frenchmen who drew for the conscription no less than 22,095 or 648 per 10,000 were similarly illiterate.

In the death of Dr. C. T. Baily, editor of the Biblical Recorder, the Wilmington Star truly says that the Baptist donomination loses one of its ablest writers and most zealous workers, the press loses a member whose connection with it did it honor, and society an exemplary citizen and a genial gentleman. Wherever he was known, either by his writings or by his personality, his calling away will be sincerely mourned.

Acting Secretary McAdoo allotted among the State naval militia battalions the $25,000 appropriated by Congress for their aid, withholding $500 for instruction books. North Carolina, with 255 sailormen, gets $2,318.18; South Carolina, 165 men, $1,500; Georgia, 52 men, $472.73. Massachusetts figures highest in the list with 400 sailors and $3,718.18, and New York second with 387 men and $3,518.18. Georgia makes the smallest showing.

Professor Massey, of the Agricultural college, says the crop of peaches on the young trees of the Van Lindley Fruit company's vineyard is a fine one. Some of the rows of trees in this vineyard are a mile and a half in length. From Professor Massey's vineyard, near Southern Pines, he expects to ship this season twenty tons of grapes. The Niagara Grape company has a large vineyard, which is very promising. Much new land is being put in shape for cultivation.

Naval Cadet R. Z. Johnston, of North Carolina, was given a gold medal for the highest average at great gun practice at Annapolis. This is the fifth medal Cadet Johnston has received for proficiency. Cadet A. T. Chester, son of Capt. G. M. Chester, U. S. N., received a silver medal, and Cadet J. D. Sayers, of Texas, a bronze medal, respectively, for second and third highest average at gun practice. Cadet Johnston stands higher than any other boy at this great naval college.

The story is told at Chicago that on Judge Gresham's acceptance of the office of Secretary of State ten wealthy friends and admirers of his in that city subscribed $50 000, which was turned over to the use of the Judge, it being known that he was a poor man, and ill-provided to maintain an establishment at Washington befitting his office. No one who knew the man needs to be told that he firmly declined to accept a dollar of money he had not earned. Secretary Gresham was certainly out of place in this renegade and money-loving administration.

The Indian companies are rapidly disappearing from our army. There are now left of them only two, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry, and Company I, Tenth Infantry. These are both stationed at Fort Sill, in Oklahoma, and the two together only number sixty-six men. It is accordingly proposed to combine them both in Troop L, mounting the infantrymen. This would leave only one organization out of the many that once existed. It was on March 9, 1891, that orders were issued for recruiting eight troops of Indian cavalry and nineteen companies of Indian infantry. On the 30th of June, 1892, the number of enlisted Indians was 780, and even a year later 771. But in the last two years they have gone rapidly, little if any effort being made to supply the places of those whose terms expired.

The York Chronicle has issued its annual statement of cotton acreage, stand and condition. The estimated decrease in acreage by States is as follows: North Carolina, 20 per cent; South Carolina, 10; Georgia, 13; Florida, 5; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 14; Texas, 11; Arkansas, 12; Tennessee, 9, other States and Territories 12½ per cent. The average decrease is 11.6 per cent. The acreage is 17,767,663, against 20,107,247. The small decrease in Florida is due to larger planting of Sea Island cotton. The crop is unquestionably late. The weather up to May 27th was not favorable. It is not certain whether permanent injury has resulted or not. Probably serious harm has resulted in only limited areas. There has been heavy decrease in the taking of commercial fertilizers, but of home-made fertilizer a slightly greater use is reported. The States of less promise are the Carolinas and Georgia, but the plant is late almost everywhere and so is farm work.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Republican Convention of Kentucky nominated Col. W S. Worthington for Lieutenant Governor. ——Paris bankers have concluded a Chinese four per cent. guaranteed loan of £16,000,000 guaranteed by Russia. ——In regard to the arrest of Frank Blair, formerly of Asheville, N. C., in Los Angeles, California, the charge against him should have been stated as cruelty to children and not child-murder. ——The safe in the office of the Harlem, New York, Life Publishing Company was robbed of a large sum of money a few days ago. The safe was opened in a mysterious manner and nearly $5,000 in cash stolen. ——The President has appointed Edward A. Bowers Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Mansur, deceased, and Wm. H. Pugh to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, *vice* Morton, removed. ——The Bristol, Elizabethton & North Carolina Railway was sold at receiver's sale to the Pennsylvania Steel Company for $178,000. The road is in operation from Bristol to Elizabethton, Tenn., a distance of twenty-six miles, and will be extended to Asheville, N. C. ——Commander E. W. Watson, of the United States cruiser, Ranger, which was ordered to Guayaquil, Ecuador, a week ago for the protection of American interests, cabled the Navy Department from that port that the insurgents have captured the city of Guayaquil Gen. Flores has resigned. Ignacio Robles, a Liberal, has been proclaimed civil and military chief. Everything is quiet at present. Communication with Quito by cable or telegraph is interrupted. ——Professor T. Nash, chief of the British educational bureau of India, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamship, City of Topeka, near Queen Charlotte Sound, Alaska. The deed was committed in the presence of his wife who is a daughter of a Hindoo Prince and immensely wealthy. Mrs. Nash was intensely jealous of her husband's actions. In consequence, they engaged in many petty quarrels. When near Queen Charlotte Sound, she called Professor Nash from the smoking room and began to berate him for some unknown cause. As the wife turned half round her husband leaped over the railing into the sea. A general alarm was sounded and a life-buoy thrown out, but he made no effort to reach it. ——In the State Auditor's office are the lists of pensioners. Of these are eight of males and eight of females, to be sent to each Superior Court clerk. Last year, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, the charge for the printing of these lists by E. M. Uzzell, of Raleigh, was $717. This year Stewart Bros., of Winston, charge no less than $1,257 for it! This public printing matter is daily attracting more and more attention, and justly so. ——Sabina Thomas saw George Nash, with whom she was in love standing on a street corner in Norfolk in conversation with another woman. Stepping up to Nash, she suddenly pulled a revolver from the folds of her dress and fired three bullets into his body. Nash fell, and while the woman stood over him he drew a revolver and shot her twice in the head. She fell beside her victim in the gutter. Both died almost instantly. ——Cotton mill interests continue to command wide attention, says the Manufacturers' Record, both on the part of Northern investors who are contemplating building mills in the South, and on the part of the local people of the South. Among the cotton mills reported for the week are a $500,000 company now being organized to build at Charlotte, N. C.; a 10,000 spindle mill at Athens, Ga.; an 8,000 spindle mill at Graham, N. C.; $25,000 of new machinery being added to a mill at Augusta, Ga., and a new mill at Mount Holly, N. C. A Western company will build a $100,000 plant in Alabama for the manufacture of charcoal and the utilization of the bi-product in making wood alcohol. At Greenville, Miss., a $100,000 cooperage plant is to be started, and at Meridian a $1,000,000 lumber company has been organized. A $1,000,000 mining company, composed mainly of Northern people, has been organized to operate in West Virginia. ——Violent shocks of earthquake were felt in Florence and other parts of Italy. —— The captain general of Cuba calls on the home Government for more troops; he says fresh agitation is in progress. ——Iowa Democrats will nominate a free silver ticket, which will be supported by many Populists and free silver Republicans. ——The Black Forest district of Germany was inundated by a water spout and many persons were drowned and incalculable damage done. ——The New Jersey Supreme court holds that all persons born in this country are citizens except children of foreign diplomats. ——The importations of sugar are very heavy, the amount for last May being heavier than for that month in any previous year; the value of the importations, though are very low. ——The survivors of the Colima disaster give harrowing accounts of the wreck; they think a shifting of the cargo caused the vessel to become unmanagable; the third officer during the storm cut the lashings of the lumber on deck and thus caused many deaths; one man went crazy from drinking sea water; others on a piece of wreckage picked up a floating keg of claret and two of them got drunk, one undertaking to fight another of the party, who, to save his own life, knocked the drunken man into the sea; this sobered him and he climbed back on the wreckage. ——The President has appointed Attorney General Olney to be Secretary of State and Judge Judson Harmon, former partner of ex-Governor Hoardley, of Cincinnati, to be Attorney General. ——Two schooners were wrecked on Kodiak island; many of the sailors were frozen to death while lashed to the rigging and others had to have their feet amputated to save their lives. ——Russia guarantees to the French the loan to China in return for being allowed to extend her railway system into Manchuria. ——By the cloudburst in the German Black Forest fifty persons were drowned in one neighborhood. ——A citizens' mass meeting was held in Raleigh to appoint delegates to the Memphis convention; it was attended by Democrats and Populists who shake hands across the metallic chasm and all advocate free coinage at 16 to 1.—— The three powers will present a joint note to the Porte again demanding reforms in Armenia and threatening serious consequences if refused. ——The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1895: Galveston, 1,65,120 bales; New Orleans, 2,561,983; Mobile, 248,876; Savannah. 932,771; Charleston, 427,106; Wilmington, 235,-279; Norfolk, 467,647; Baltimore, 117,364; New York, 187,591; Boston, 322,785; Newport News, 33,529; Philadelphia, 117,258; West Point, 285,551; Brunswick, 103,544; Velasco, 592; Port Royal, 154,940. Total, 7,846,315 bales.

Tar Heel's Thin Gray Line.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnston in the Baltimore News.

At the battle of Balaclava occurred an incident which Kinglake has painted in words and thus immortalized. The Highland Brigade, the Forty-second, "The Black Watch," the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards and the Ninety-third, Sir Colin's old regiment, were in position which threw the Ninety-third just along the crest in a slight rise of the ground. The Russian artillery had become annoying, and the Ninety-third lay down just behind the crest where they were better sheltered and concealed. A division of the Russian horse was moving towards the left of Sir Colin's whole line, and its head of column nearly even with the British, when at once four squadrons of Russians, 400 men, swung quickly out of column and struck a gallop toward the English position. Instantly the Highlanders rose from the ground and with their tall forms and towering black plumes looked like a line of giants. The Ninety-third was not in touch with either of the other battalions of the brigade, so they stood and took it, and when the Russians got within 300 yards opened fire on them and drove them back. They never repeated the charge. This scene has been celebrated in song and story as "Sir Colin Campbell's Thin Red Line." It was witnessed by the allied armies, English, French and Turkish, and simply astounded the Russians, for both sides saw it.

EXCELLED BY JOHNSTON'S MEN.

But I myself, with thousands of others, saw Johnston's North Carolina brigade do a thing on September 19, 1864, which far excelled in gallantry, in firmness and in heroism this feat of the "thin red line," and I have never seen a description of it in print. and I do not think it was referred to in the reports. I am sure Bob Johnston did not, for he was as modest as he was handsome and brave.

In September, 1864, Early's army was lying about Winchester. We had been through Maryland, had terrified Washington into fits and had gotten safely back to Virginia with thousands of horses and cattle and hundreds of wagon-loads of plunder of every kind, mostly eatables. I had a cavalry brigade of wild Southwestern Virginia horsemen, as brave and as undisciplined as the Virginia rangers, Col. Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity or Andrew Lewis fought Cornstalk with at Point Pleasant. I was bivouacked—we had no tents that summer—about three miles north of Winchester, on the valley pike, and picketed from the valley pike to the Berryville pike, running east from Winchester.

Gen. Robert D. Johnston, of North Carolina, had a brigade of 800 to 1,000 muskets on the Berryville pike, on the top of the ridge running across the road. My pickets were a mile in advance of his in "Ash Hollow." Sheridan, with 45,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, lay eight to fifteen miles beyond our picket line, from Berryville, and Ripon to Charlestown and Halltown, in Clark and Jefferson counties, Virginia. Now, every morning the Yankee cavalry would rush my pickets in on Johnston's posts. He would stop them until I got up, and then I'd drive the Yankees back and re-establish my original picket posts. This done, I'd send my command back to camp.

AN AL FRESCO BREAKFAST.

I had about 800 mounted men, and I'd ride up to Rob Johnston's headquarters—which were a wagon under a tree, one camp-stool and a frying-pan sizzling with bacon and a pot of rye coffee and some sorghum. I'd get my breakfast, but after a week of this proceeding it either became monotonous or my appetite showed no signs of weakening. I don't know which. One morning I dismounted after my usual morning call to "Boots and Saddles!" and swung myself very comfortably into Johnston's single and only camp-stool. I smelled the bacon and sniffed the coffee and waited. In a few minutes the cook handed me a chip for a plate and a tin cup of red hot coffee, so hot you had to set the cup on the grass, and then Bob spoke up.

Says he: "Bradley, you let these Yankees do you too bad. You've got so scared of them that you all run the very first dash they make at you."

"Is that so, Robert?" said I. "That's a pity, but I don't know how to help it. I do the best I can. How many Yankee cavalry do you think you are good for?"

"Well," said he, "I've got 500 muskets present for duty. By a week's time, as the boys get back from the hospital, I'll have 1,000 muskets. I think I can take care of 5,000 Yanks on horseback!"

"All right," says I; "wait and see; I hope you can."

So I got my breakfast and went off mightily tickled at the conceit of the Tar Heel, for Sheridan's cavalry, with Custer, Tolbert and Devens, were about as good soldiers as ever took horse or drew sabre. We had drilled them so that in three years we had taught them to ride. They always were willing enough to fight, and they learned the use of the sabre from necessity. Well, things went on as usual. Every morning Sheridan would send a regiment out to feel Early, to drive in his pickets so as to make sure where he was, and to know where to find him when he wanted him, and every morning I'd ride over to the Berryville road, re-establish my lines, get my breakfast off Johnson, and come back to sleep.

SHERIDAN'S ADVANCE.

By daylight, the 19th of September, a scared cavalryman of my command nearly rode over me as I lay asleep on the grass, and reported that the Yankees were advancing with a heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry up the Berryville road. Early was up toward Stevenson's depot, and Johnston and I were responsible for keeping Sheridan out of Winchester, and protecting the Confederate line of retreat, and of communication up the valley. In two minutes the command was mounted—we always saddled up and fed an hour before dawn—and moving at a trot across the open field to the Berryville road and to Johnston's assistance. There was not a fence nor a house nor a bush nor a tree to obscure the view. Way off, more than two miles, we could see the crest of the hill, covered with a cloud of cavalry, and in front of them, 500 yards in front, was a thin grey line moving off in retreat solidly and with perfect coolness and self-possession. As soon as I got to realize what was going on I quickened our gait, and when within a mile broke into a gallop.

The scene was plain as day. A regiment of cavalry would deploy into line, and then their bugles would sound the "charge" and they'd swoop down on the "thin grey line of North Carolina." The instant the Yankee bugles sounded North Carolina would halt, face by the rear rank, wait until the horses got within 100 yards and then fire as deliberately and as coolly as if firing volleys on brigade drill. The cavalry would break and scamper back, and North Carolina would "about face" and continue her march in retreat as solemnly and with as much dignity as if marching in review. But we got there just in time.

CAVALRY AIDS THE TAR HEELS.

Certainly half a dozen charges had been made at the back of the retreating line, and half a dozen times the charging squadrons had been driven back, when the enemy sent his line with a rush at the brigade of Tar Heels, and one squadron overlapped the infantry line and was just passing it as we got up. In another minute they'd have been behind the line, sabring the men from the rear, while they were held by the fight in front. But we struck a headlong strain and went through the Yankees by the flank of North Carolina and carried their adversaries back in a whirl, back to the crest of the hill, back through the guns of their battery, clear back to their infantry lines. In a moment they rallied and were charging us in front and on both flanks, and back we went in a hurry. But old North Carolina was safe. They had got back to the rest of the infantry and formed line at right angles to the pike west of Winchester.

I rode up to Bob Johnston very "pert," as we say in North Carolina, and, said I: "Pretty close call that, Mr. Johnston. What do you think now of the Yankee cavalry's fighting qualities?" and the rest of that day we enjoyed ourselves. We could see everything that was going on for miles around. The country was entirely open. The day was beautiful, clear and bright—September 19th. The enemy would form for a forward move—three lines, one after the other—march sedately along till they got within touch of our lines; then raise a hurrah and rush in a charge, and in two minutes the field would be covered with running, flying Yankees. There were 45,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry in the open fields against 8,500 infantry and 3,000 mounted gun-men. The thing began at daylight and kept on until dark, when, flanked and worn out, Early retreated to keep from being surrounded.

This is the story of the thin grey line of North Carolina and the cavalry charge, a feat of arms before which that of Sir Colin Campbell fades into insignificance.

A Superfluous Injunction.

New York World.

United States Circuit Judge Goff enjoined the registration officers of South Carolina from holding an election under the State laws, on the ground that those laws violated the Constitutions of the State and of the United States. He held that they were in conflict with the Federal Constitution because in his opinion they abridged the rights of citizens of the United States by putting difficulties in the way of their exercising the right of suffrage.

The Supreme Court has decided that the right to vote is not one of the rights of a citizen of the United States, and that a State can not only "put difficulties in the way of voting" but can confer or with hold the right to vote, restricting suffrage as it pleases, provided its statutes do not disfranchise any one expressly "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

An appeal having been taken and the United States Court of Appeals having assumed jurisdiction in the case, Judge Goff has very considerately suspended his injunction pending the appeal. The election can now be held without any conflict between Federal and State authority. The validity of the election will depend on the decision of the Court of Appeals, and the result will be precisely the same as if no injunction had been granted by Judge Goff, with one possible difference. The decision may be in the nature of a rebuke to Judge Goff for disregarding United States Supreme Court decisions, usurping the functions of a State Supreme Court, and using a writ of injunction as a political force to regulate the internal affairs of a State and control its politics.

A Wedding Reception, 1471.

Westminster Review.

The number of guests, between relations, prelates, and ambassadors, was so great that the Duke of Ferrara was obliged, in order to provide them with lodgings, to billet them on private families, to whom he sent the necessary tapestries, silken covers, and Flanders sheets, but the mattresses and bolsters they were obliged to hire from the Jews, who kept a bank in Ferrara, and they often had to be contented with old goods. As long as the stranger nobles remained in Ferrara, the Court sent them, all they required for dinner and supper, and not only this, but also enough to give over to the poor or anybody they chose. For example, to the Cardinal of Roverella, who had a suite of thirty people, were sent every morning 360 pounds of meat, and the rest in proportion.

The great dinner of all was given on the 4th of July, (the day after the arrival of the bride.) Among the many dishes that appeared, there were served at one course, on large, square silver trays, eighty gilt peacocks, with fire issuing from their mouths. As for the cooks, only, at the Villa of Belfiore, where the bride remained a few hours before coming into the city, there were thirty-six. In the Court kitchen the cooks of the Duke Ambrosio of Prussia and Gerardo of Arezza had forty-two cooks under them, besides a Lorenzo, who cooked only sturgeons; Mastro Bernardino, who gilt the peacocks, and Mastro Martino, who provided the iron frames to hold them up. A company comes from Venice in order to make all kinds of sweetmeats.

The Coming Kitchen.

New York World.

When cooking is done by electricity, as Herr Schoen, of Austria, says will be the case in a few years, the kitchen of to-day will have taken its place along with other old-fashioned affairs. Does madam want a cup of tea? She attaches a tiny rope of cotton to a vessel of water, and in three minutes the water is boiling. This cotton rope has an insulated wire in its centre that is connected with the nearest electric light plant, and a little lever smaller than the smallest glove buttoner turns on or shuts off the power. Is it desired to prepare a soup? Then two or three or maybe four of these little levers turn on an increased degree of heat. Does the family want a substantial dinner? The small cotton rope is attached, and another one like it is fastened on each side of an oven, and the lever turned on.

A current of electricity of thirty amperes can heat this oven in ten minutes, and the cost will be 15 cents an hour, according to the rates charged in Chicago. With three amperes of power, breakfast for six can be prepared at a cost of 2 cents. A dinner power, would cost 8 cents, and there would be heat enough for this money to cook a soup, roast, vegetables, heat water enough for tea or coffee, and for the usual culinary purposes besides. The same wire that transmits the heat for cooking can also be made by a simple device to furnish light for illuminating purposes at a diminished cost. And thus is the kitchen of the future to be lighted and heated without fire at a cost less than the price of candles would have been in the good old times.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

Cuba's Enslavement is America's Shame.

Atlanta Constitution.

It may be that the desperate attempt of a few hundred Cuban patriots to liberate their country will be stamped out by the thousands of regular soldiers which Spain maintains in the unhappy island. But whose fault is it that the struggle is so glaringly unequal? Whose fault is it that the means needed to organize a vigorous uprising against the enslavers of Cuba have to be sought almost exclusively from poor cigarmakers living here in exile, but willing to dedicate their scanty savings to the redemption of their native land? The fact that Cuba in the closing years of the nineteenth century still writhes under the heel of the worst of European oppressors, is a foul blot upon the fair name of America. The responsibility for her pitiful condition is shared by all the free and happy commonwealths that cover the mainland of the Western hemisphere from the Straits of Magellan to the Arctic Ocean.

It does not become the citizens of the United States or any other American republic to button up their pockets and put off the Cuban patriots with lip sympathy and a frigid citation and the adage, "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Not one country on the American continent would enjoy its present liberties had it been left to fight for them single-handed and alone. Every student of our Revolutionary war knows that but for the munitions and money sent from France, the Continental army must have been disbanded before the siege of Yorktown; and the surrender of Cornwallis could never have been compelled with out the co-operation of a French army under Rochambeau and a French fleet under De Grasse. The Spanish American colonies could never have attained their independence had each of them been forced to cope, unaided, with the whole power of the mother country. It was San Martin, at the head of a force collected in La Plata; who rescued the Chilians when they had succumbed to Spain, it was Simon Bolivar, who at a corresponding crisis saved Peru. An Englishman, Lord Cochrane, played the same part in the South American struggle for independence, that had been taken by LaFayette in our own Revolution. It was another Englishman, George Canning, who, when Spain, determined to recover her colonies, invoked assistance from the powers united in the Holy Alliance, forbade their interposition; and thereby, as he truthfully said, called a new world into existence to counterbalance the old. How was it with British North America? More than sixty years elapsed after our Declaration of Independence before in 1841, Great Britain conceded to the inhabitants of Canada that exercise of influence over the Executive through the people's representatives, which constitutes the essence of responsible government in England. That concession would not have been made so early, but for the notorious fact that the Canadians were incessantly wrought to mutiny by the outspoken sympathy and promises of overt support on the part of their American neighbors. When, finally, the Mexican republic lay stricken and helpless beneath the feet of French invaders, it was an American Secretary of State who bade the French Emperor recall his legions.

Thus we see that not a commonwealth upon this continent achieved its freedom by the single handed struggle to which unhappy Cuba has been left. It is equally true that no country in this hemisphere has at any time so thoroughly deserved the sympathy of fair-minded and kind-hearted men, as this is now deserved by Cuba in her subjection to Spanish tyranny and greed. The position of Cuba at this moment is incomparably worse than was that of the thirteen United States in 1776, or that of the Canadas in 1841; and it is much worse even than was that of the other Spanish-American colonies at the time of their revolt from Spain. What, by comparison, had we to complain of in 1771? We had by no means fully awakened to the hardships of the navigation acts, and England had repealed the stamp act, retaining nothing but the barren assertion of the mother country's theoretical right to tax her transatlantic possessions. What had the Canadians to grumble at in 1841? They were not asked to pay a penny's worth of taxes for the support of the parent State, and almost the whole cost of their colonial Government was borne by the British treasury. Especially impressive is the comparison of Cuba's actual plight with her relatively fortunate condition at the beginning of this century. When the American dominions of Spain stretched from the confines of Oregon to Cape Horn, the burdens imposed upon the colonists for the benefit of the Spanish treasury, of Spanish producers, and of Spanish office seekers were distributed over a vast area, and only a small share fell on the inhabitants of the Queen of the Antilles. Now, on the contrary, Cuba has to bear the whole grinding impact of Spanish despotism and rapacity; her inhabitants are compelled to buy in the dearest markets and to sell their own commodities under the most disheartening restrictions; offices and sinecures for needy Spaniards have been inordinately multiplied, and the salaries attached to them outrageously increased; taxes and imposts of every kind have been pushed to the danger point where production and consumption are alike discouraged. The sum wrung from Cuba per head of the population is much larger to-day than it was at the beginning of the century, either in that island or in any other of Spain's American possessions.

Such is the plight of Cuba at this hour, when all around her on the American continent freedom has taken root and flourishes; when even of European Christian countries Russia alone denies the right of a people to self-government; and when in old Spain itself the people exercise through their delegates to the Cortes a control of the executive and legislative functions. The admission of a handful of Cuban deputies to the spanish parliament has proved a cruel mockery, their prayers for local autonomy or for some alleviation of fiscal oppression being invariably received with cold indifference or open contempt. How does it happen, then, that Cubans in their misery look in vain for help to their brethren of the Spanish-American republics, which were so helpful to each other in their great uprising against Spain? How comes it that they appeal in vain to the people of the United States, who by the mere outburst of their sympathies secured for the Canadians the blessings of self-government, and who with one peremptory fiat drove the French out of conquered Mexico? Not forever shall Cuba's prayer remain unanswered. The day, we believe, cannot be distant when every Spanish-American commonwealth will awaken to the sacredness of the fraternal duty which it has too long neglected, and when every true-hearted citizen of the United States with a pang of self reproach, will recognize that Cuba's ruin is his country's shame.

In the twenty-one years that the White Star steamer Germanic has been in active service she has run over 1,500,000 statute miles.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An American in London Finds All Europe Warming Towards the White Metal.

A special cable dispatch from London to the New York World, from its veteran correspondent, Ballard Smith, dated June 6th, says:

I talked to-day with a very well known American who has thought much upon the silver question and has had especial opportunities for studying its international features.

His views were so wise and so moderate and they so completely contained the essence of the silver situation that I asked his permission to send them to The World.

He declines to permit the use of his name, a fact I regret the less because what he says speaks so clearly for itself.

"The most important thing at this instant," he began, "is the imminent downfall of the Liberal Government in England. The new government will be conservative beyond a doubt.

"The present Government is distinctly against bimetallism and for a single gold standard, but it is clear that the present Government does not represent the entire English people.

"The drift of the Conservatives is clearly towards bimetallism, Balfour, the most powerful man in the party, is a pronounced bimetallist. He will come into power soon, perhaps within sixty days.

"I have read a good deal about the strength and growth of the Bimetallic Leagues as an indication of the movement towards silver; but to my mind these leagues are less significant than the Gold-Defense Leagues that are forming in all large cities of the United Kingdom.

"These Gold Defense Leagues indicate that the gold standard men think the situation very grave. Would you not think it a sign of a mighty republican movement here if a number of eminent men should think it necessary to form leagues and organize a propagander for insuring the succession of the Prince of Wales and protecting the monarchical principle?

"Now England is the pivot of the money situation. If England is willing to send to an international conference delegates friendly to silver and eager for an international agreement, why, the way is smooth."

"Has there not been considerable change of sentiment in Europe," said I, "since the Brussels conference of '92?"

"The change has become most marked. When that conference met, Europe was silent. Her people had not made up their minds. Now in all of the great countries there is a strong and a growing belief that the world must go back to the double standard—must find some basis upon which both metals can become active and useful in the monetary system.

"The present governments of the various European states do not represent the real feelings of their people upon the money question. Wherever this has been tested it has been shown that the governments stood, as was to be expected, with the naturally conservative banking interests in resisting the demands of the people.

"For instance, both in the Imperial German Parliament and in the Prussian Diet Hohenlohe resisted—mark you, in vain—a resolution for an international bimetallic conference. He was even beaten overwhelmingly when he pleaded for a modification of the cordial silver tone of the resolution. That must be taken as complete evidence of the feeling of the German nation, and any hesitation on the part of the Government need not be regarded."

"Then you attach importance to the repeated resolutions in both houses of our American Congress in favor of doing something for silver?"

"Yes, indeed; but there can be no doubt as to the sentiment in the United States towards bimetallism. It is a grievous mistake to suppose that all the financial wisdom of our country is in Wall street. However earnest and honest the great financial leaders may possibly be in their single gold standard views still those views are necessarily colored to some degree by self-interest.

"Further, it is a still more grievous mistake to suppose that the majority of the American people are insane or are fools or knaves in demanding recognition for silver. Such a supposition is impossible to us who believe in democratic institutions."

The Income Tax.

New York World.

If there are any opponents of the income tax who are inclined to believe that the income-tax question has been finally disposed of by the circumstance of Judge Shiras changing his mind they argue from insufficient premises.

The income-tax question has been passed on by the people of the United States. It was accepted by them in the case of the first income-tax law. The second income tax law also met with a popular approval as nearly approaching to unanimity as has been given to any measure of general legislation in American history.

Under these circumstances it will be the duty of the representatives of the people both in the State Legislatures and in Congress to give effect to the popular will by arranging for an amendment to the Constitution broad enough to cover the mind of Judge Shiras.

This duty will be all the more urgent because it now appears that the revenues of the Government without the income tax will not be sufficient to meet the expenses which are not likely to be reduced.

The income tax is in theory wise and just. In practice it is necessary. The people desire it and the Treasury cannot well get on without it.

Miss Eliza Wesley, the granddaughter of Charles and grandniece of John Wesley, died recently in London at the age of 76. She was a church organist, as were her father and two of her brothers. Her father, Samuel Wesley, composed his oratorio of "Ruth" a hundred and twenty-one years ago, in 1774, thirteen years before Mozart wrote "Don Giovanni" and while Beethoven was a boy of four.

The following silly rot is from the great apostle of "sound money:" "I am in favor of a silver basis," said a railroad president recently, "because it will enable us to get labor a great deal cheaper than we get it now." The workingmen of the country ought to throw their caps in the air and yell for silver monumentalism.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Cowper always spoke in a diffident, hesitating way, as though afraid of the effect of his words on his auditors.

Literary Notes.

Among the Fashion features of Harper's Bazar for the first and second weeks of June will be out-door costumes, bicycle and mountain and beach toilettes in variety; also summer silks and pretty gowns for evening.

The number of the Bazar published June 1st will be distinguished by the opening paper of a beautifully illustrated series, entitled "Out of Town," the sketches written by Arthur Sherwood, and the striking pictures, hitting off peculiarities familiar to the suburban resident, done by Rosina Emmet Sherwood. There will also be a bright descriptive essay on "Woman's Student Life at Oxford," by Elizabeth Cynthia Barney.

"Cold Dishes in Hot Weather," a practical series, will soon begin in the Bazar. It is from the pen of a gifted Spanish-American woman, Madame E. De la Torre Bueno.

Afloat with the Flag is the title of a story of adventure which, after appearing serially in Harper's Young Pepole (now Harper's Round Table,) is announced for publication this month by Harper & Brothers. The author is W. J. Henderson.

The June Harper's contains an article by Julian Ralph on "House-Boating in China"—the first of several articles giving interesting and instructive views of Oriental Life. "By choosing the best part of the empire," says Mr. Ralph, "by carrying a large stock of that good nature which works the greatest magic with the Chinese, and by being properly counselled, I enjoyed the most delightful of all my journeys—one so completely delightful that I do not hesitate to recommend it to the great army of globe-trotters, even to the most fastidious ladies and the tenderest children among them."

Rural Scotland in the Past.

The Scottish Review.

The grain grown was of the poorest kind, which had been abandoned everywhere but in Scotland. It was the gray oats, which, at its best, gave increase of only three seeds for one; and here, which, although the least nutritious of barley, was believed the only sort that would flourish on the soil. The horses and oxen, fed in winter on straw, boiled chaff, or mashed whins, were so weak and emaciated that when yoked to the plow in September they fell in the bogs and furrows, and neighbors were summoned to raise them on their legs, although to fit them thoroughly for their work they had been previously bled by a skillful hand. They were yoked to enormous, unwieldly plows, which, being made of wood, (except the coulter and share,) could be made in a forenoon for a shilling.

This plow was drawn by four meagre oxen and two horses, like shelties, or by eight oxen, two or three abreast. As they dragged it along, a band of men attended to keep them moving. One man held the plow, requiring to be strong enough to bear the shock of collision with "sit-fast" stones; another, (selected for his skill in stimulative whistling,) as "gadman," was armed with a long pole to clear the board; a third led the team, walking backward in order to stop them when the plow hanged against a frequent boulder, and yet a fourth advanced in front with a triangular spade to "mend the land" and fill up the hollows. With this huge cortege a plow scratched half an acre per day. The harrows, made entirely of wood, were in some districts dragged by the tails of horses, until the barbarous custom was condemned by the Privy Council.

Emily Faithfull's Death.

New York World.

Miss Emily Faithfull, whose death at the age of sixty years was exclusively announced in The World recently, was one of the first women in conservative England to fight for the widening of the sphere of the women of the middle classes. In her younger days she was fond of the gayeties of society, but she devoted nearly thirty years of her riper age, to the emancipation of her own sex.

The profession she selected as the entering wedge was that of typesetting. Among the specimens of first-rate workmanship produced from her "Victoria" press, conducted exclusively by women, was the "Victoria Regia," to which Tennyson, Thackeray, Miss Mulock and Owen Meredity contributed. In 1868 she published the novel "Change Upon Change," which had many editions.

She made her debut as a lecturer in 1868, and spoke in the leading literary and philosophical institutions of England. Her three lecture tours of America are described in her book "Three Visits to America." It contains vivid descriptions of the women's employments in this country and life as she found it among the Mormans of Utah.

Miss Faithfull, during the latter years of her life, smoked cigarettes incessantly for nervousness.

The Barometer.

St. Louis Republic.

The barometer was invented by Torricelli, a pupil of Galilei, in 1643. In attempting to pump water from a very deep well near Florence he found that in spite of all his efforts the liquid would not rise higher in the pump stock than 32 feet. This set the young scientist to thinking, and as he could not account for the phenomenon in any other way he was not slow in attributing it to atmospheric pressure. He argued that water would rise in a vacuum only to such a height as would render the downward pressure or weight of the column of water just equal to the atmospheric pressure, and further that should a heavier fluid be used the height of the column could be much reduced. To prove this he selected a glass tube four feet long, and after sealing one end filled it with mercury and then inverted it in a basis containing a quantity of the same peculiar liquid. The column in the tube quickly fell to a height of nearly 30 inches above the mercury in the basin, leaving in the top of the tube a vacuum, which is the most perfect that has ever been obtained, and which is to this day called the Torricelli vacuum in honor of its discoverer. The name of the instrument means "air measure," and its fundamental principles cannot be better illustrated than by the above described experiment.

The number of emigrants from British ports to the United States in 1894 was lower than the number in 1893 by twenty-five per cent.



HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"JUST A FEW WORDS',

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895.

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,
I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler

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ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Notary Public. C. W. BIDGOOD.

ROBINSON & BIDGOOD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

The undersigned are associated in the practice of law, and all business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

H. McD. ROBINSON.
C. W. BIDGOOD.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

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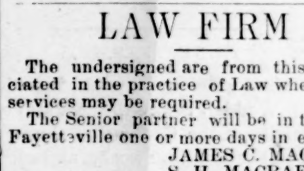
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April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

LAW FIRM

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every week.

JAMES C. MACRAE.
S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 13, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Every day makes it more certain that the democracy will next year nominate a free silver candidate on a straight free silver platform. If so, they will sweep the country. So far everything points to fulfillment of all Vance's and the OBSERVER'S predictions, beginning with those made upon the passage of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

It will be remembered that the Great Commoner and his followers and companions had appealed for any reasonable compromise at that time, and even Mr. Bland voted for each of the amendments proposing alternative ratios of coinage, from 16 to 1 up to 20 to 1. Under the President's whip, every suggestion of compromise was spurned. Mr. Bland then declared that the gold-bugs would not, in the end of the great contest they thus invited for the future, be let off with an easier ratio than the present legal one.

Again, when the democracy was almost buried last November, the OBSERVER stood practically alone in pointing out the folly of the Administration's claim that the party was beat because it didn't sustain the President. We insisted that it was beat because it *had* sustained the President, in his undemocratic course—chiefly his course with respect to silver—and predicted essentially what is happening to-day.

We now venture the prediction that the populists will not absorb the democracy, as some faint hearts appear to think. If we can get rid of the goldbug national committeemen and other goldbug influences that weigh the party down, it will absorb the populists and many silver republicans, and win in both State and nation.

WITH PLEASURE.

We would simply ask if the esteemed Fayetteville Observer approves of the present day Democracy. That's all; except we do not expect a direct and unqualified answer—*Raleigh Caucasian.*

It gives us pleasure to reply to our contemporary's inquiry.

I.

If by "Democracy" the Caucasian means the *doctrines* of democracy as now authoritatively expressed, we have to say:

We regard the "per capita" paper money doctrine of the State democratic platform of 1892 as unqualifiedly bad and undemocratic.

We regard the platform which Mr. Butler induced the democratic organization to adopt at Clinton in 1892 as still worse.

We regard the Chicago democratic platform of 1892—barring its silence on the internal revenue—as an almost perfect expression of the true doctrine of democracy as applied to the politics of the day, and as approaching the ideal more nearly than any other since the war.

II.

If, however, the Caucasian means by "present day Democracy" the *methods* of present day democracy—that is, of the organization known as the democratic party—we have to say that we regard them as almost unqualifiedly bad.

For example: the repudiation of the national platform by the organization in 1892 at Clinton, and the adoption instead of populist doctrines. This was an act even worse than the fusion of populists and republicans in the late election, *because* the State organization had professed continued allegiance to the national organization. The doctrine laid down by General Jackson in his pronunciamento against the South Carolina nullifiers applies here. In this he described as "monstrous" the proposition that a State *could remain in the Union* and yet nullify such of the Union's laws as were obnoxious to it.

For example, again: the practice of accumulating a campaign fund at the national central headquarters, secretly, and dispensing the same to the local constituencies, secretly. The purchase of the Italian Mission by a Mr. Van Alen, for a sum secretly contributed to the Democratic national committee, illustrates a minor phase of this evil—an evil which found almost its worst expression in the secret contribution of campaign funds by New England protectionist republicans to the populist Kolb, in Alabama, in 1892; and in the perversion (no doubt unconsciously on the part of many of the parties concerned) of the party's silver doctrine, as declared and enjoined by the State democratic convention of 1894, to one that accorded with the views of those who supplied the campaign funds, viz: national committeeman Ransom and his friends.

We do not forget that our contemporary has not invited our opinion of its own party's doctrine, (much less of its methods), but, as that will help out the answer to the question it does ask, we risk stating it.

As well as we recall and understand the populist doctrines—the (Federal) government's ownership of railways; the subtreasury; opposition to the abolition of Federal election laws; opposition to the State's control of banking; the government issuance of paper "money" on a per capita basis, or otherwise; the continued free coinage of silver *at 16 to 1*, even should the resumption of free coinage at that ratio by the United States fail to restore its bullion value to a "parity"—we hold them to be unqualifiedly bad. On the other hand, we regard the silver pronouncement of the State democratic convention of 1894 as unqualifiedly good.

We trust that we have elucidated ourselves to the satisfaction of our contemporary, whose servant, however, we shall continue in like manner to be, if we have not.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We shall give, next week, the address of Col. Waddell before the Alumni of the University at the Centennial Commencement celebrated last week, and some account of the other exercises on that important occasion.

RANSOMITES THREATEN TO BOLT.

Under the head "Signs of a split in the party," our Charlotte namesake makes these threatening remarks in its Sunday's issue:

"In the Richmond Times of Thursday is a significant editorial which recites that the majority of the Democrats in Virginia probably favor the free coinage of silver; that the facts are the same as to the States south of Virginia; that these, with the free coinage States of the West will probably give enough votes in the next national Democratic convention to nominate a free coinage candidate for President on a free coinage platform; and then it goes on to say:

'If our brother Democrats are resolved to pursue this course, it is just as well that the consequences of it should be looked at at once. If it is done, there will be a very large body of Democrats who will demand that the party shall be split and that there shall be nominated another straightout Democrat upon a sound money platform. There are hundreds of thousands of the very best and straitest-laced Democrats who will, under no circumstances, vote the Republican ticket, but who equally will, under no circumstances, vote for the absurd proposition that this government shall undertake to coin all the silver in the world into debased dollars with the legal-tender power of full dollars.

'It is time, therefore, that sensible men, who like to act reasonably under all circumstances, should begin to look around with a view to setting their houses in order. If our brother Democrats are resolved to pursue the course that they now threaten they had as well make up their minds that they are going to be deserted in the contest by a very large body of the very best Democrats, and for one, the Times shall urge on its fellow-Democrats with all the earnestness and seriousness that it can command, that a second Democratic convention shall be held and that it shall nominate a Democrat of the straightest sect upon a sound-money platform.

'The Times will not allow itself to be forced into the alternative of having to vote for Republican principles, which it abhors, or for the delusions of wild men, who think they can run the world upon the principles of perpetual motion.'

"Talk of this kind is heard not infrequently among Democrats, but we have not seen the case put so boldly before by any Democratic newspaper. A great many things, however, can happen in a year. If prosperity returns, as it is returning, and if prices of agricultural products continue to advance or even stand where they are, there will be in a large measure a subsidence of the demand for the free coinage of silver. But if it continues and the Democratic national convention nominates a free coinage candidate on a free coinage platform, then we shall expect the delegates from many of the States to leave the convention in a body, and that thousands of Democrats will repudiate platform and ticket and either put out another candidate or else cast in their fortunes for the time being with the Republican party, whose candidate will be a sound money man. If the latter, the loss to the Democracy would of course be larger in the North than in the South, for there, party names count for little and party ties are not so strong as with us.

"We shall hope that in some way the threatened division of the party may be averted and as said above a year's time frequently brings great changes. If this were the general election year we should have no expectation of any better fate for the party than disruption."

WANTS NO INTERFERENCE WITH ITS PRIVILEGE OF BOLTING.

Our contemporary is evidently opposed to interference with the order of its and its friends' going, for it sets up a plea against their forcible expulsion in this withering way:

"The Fayetteville Observer says it would be mere child's play to stop at the recent resolutions of the Democratic State executive committee; that Gen. Ransom should be requested to resign his position as national committeeman for North Carolina and "to cease his blighting affiliation with us." The reason for this is that "the rank and file of the Populists, without whose recovery we must remain in the minority, will simply laugh at this as a repetition of last year's tactics, unless we prove our faith by works." This is a capital idea. The Democratic party in North Carolina is so strong that it can well afford to show the door to any member who is in the least degree offensive to the Populists. The only objection to the proposition is that it does not go far enough. Not only should the party throw overboard the ablest and in all respects the most powerful man in it, for the gratification of the Populists, but the logic of the situation requires, that being done, that all his friends and supporters, all the sound money Democrats and all those who decline to accept platforms of executive committee making, be turned out along with him. Then you will have a nice little party to which the Populists will have no objection whatever, because there will not be enough of it to ever give them any more concern."

Our contemporary refuses to learn. Fifteen months ago we did our best to persuade it to accept the axiom that the inertia of minorities was valueless; and that if action be taken it must, logically, be in the direction of recovering those whose desertion had converted a majority into a minority. We have since been beaten out of our boots for our stubbornness, and yet our once bright contemporary clings to its bourbon notion that a minority can reconvert itself into a majority by pursuing the course that had made it so.

THE STATE PRESS ON SILVER.

Since our last issue we have some changes to note in the attitude of the State papers, heretofore known as Democratic, towards the silver question. We have to add to the list of those advocating "Limited Silver, or International Bimetalism," the Southport Leader, Rutherfordton Democrat, Louisburg Times and Rockingham Rocket; to the list of those advocating "Unlimited silver, without waiting for other Nations," the Maxton Chief, Washington Progress, Sampson Democrat and Mocksville Times; and to the list of those "Taking no Side," the Laurinburg Exchange, Rocky Mount Phœnix, Lenoir Topic and Warrenton Record. The Burlington News has editorially taken no side, but it prints goldbug literature. The Goldsboro Argus has gone under new management, and changes from rabid goldbug to unlimited silver.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Let the democracy of every State which has an unfaithful national committeeman demand his resignation.

* * *

Read President Raoul's "Silver in England," in another column. It confirms what we have been saying for the past three years concerning the cleavage on the money question in England, and other things there.

* * *

We regret to learn of the death, in his 73rd year, of Mr. L. B. Manning, father of our highly esteemed colleague, Mr. Thad. R. Manning, editor of the Henderson Gold Leaf. The deceased gentleman was a man of high character, who had led a quiet, Christian life.

* * *

Another railroad has joined the list of those that will erect buildings of their own at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The Atlantic Coast Line has accepted designs for a beautiful building of classical design, covered with staff and very handsomely ornamented. It has been located on the ground between the Fine Arts and United States Government buildings. The location is one of the most commanding on the grounds, overlooking the grand stairway, the plaza and the lake. It will house a comprehensive display of the resources of the road.

Silver in England.

"It is a fact," said President Raoul of the Mexican National, who has just returned from his trip to England, "that in England the people are divided into two classes, which alliance explains their standing on the silver question. Those with fixed incomes, government employes, people in possession of annuities, holders of bonds, and all those who live by merely drawing interest out of money, are in favor of an ever appreciating gold standard, because under it they can buy an ever-increasing quantity of other commodities. With the appreciated gold dollar of today they can buy two days' work from a man who would have given only one day's work for it before. The other and larger class is that composed of those who live by keeping the dollar moving about in active trade, the man whose profit is in selling his labor, the enhanced price of real estate, the activity of trade and the movements of commerce. In other words it is the gold hoarder against activity, and activity bends the knee when the gold hoarder cracks his whip.

"This large class of people whose capital is their brain and brawn, since the appreciation of gold began, has been spurred into agitation by another and accompanying cause—the increased burden of taxation."

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASING.

"In what manner does the tax rate affect them?" President Raoul was asked.

"England has an immense public debt," President Raoul responded, "upon which the taxpayer looks with some concern. A startling fact is the statement that notwithstanding the reduction of that debt by over one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling since the appreciation of gold began, it is now estimated by experts in finance and political economy that it will cost one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling more now to liquidate the remainder than the whole debt called for at the time the reduction began.

"That is to say," said President Raoul, figuring on a piece of paper, "the taxpayer, in consequence of the appreciation of gold, must give up the products of industry worth, as measured by prices of twenty years ago, three hundred million pounds sterling more than would have then been required to pay off the debt.

"To put it in United States currency the appreciation of gold has added $1,500,000,000 to the public debt of England, for which the people have not received as much as a shadow."

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

"What effect has this state of affairs upon the people of England?" President Raoul was asked.

"Its solution is the leading question of the day," said he. "On this trip I was there only ten days, and during that time was largely occupied by the business that called me there. I, however, availed myself of every opportunity to talk with representative men with whom I happened to be thrown on the subject of silver, and to look somewhat into the workings of the Bimetallic League, a strong organization there endeavoring to advance the cause of an international agreement for the free coinage of silver at a ratio fixed alike for all nations.

"This association enrolls among its honorary vice presidents and members a list of names in the forefront of statesmen, financiers and political economists. The English bimetallists have now passed the stage of being treated with contempt and denounced as cranks and knaves by the gold monometallists, as they seem still to be on this side. They are recognized as representing and advocating a principle and not a fancy—a principle enlisting grave consideration from men among the brightest minds in Europe".

THE WEAKNESS OF THE GOLD MEN.

"It is rather singular," observed President Raoul, "to note that in England, as it is here, there is a dearth of supporting argument on the gold side. The bimetallists say that they have made out their case, and that it is not met by either rebuttal testimony or argument. In order to draw the fire of their opponents and to bring out discussion, a member of the league offered, under the auspices of the association, a handsome prize for the best essay showing the advantages to England of maintaining the single gold standard. Lord Farrer, a leading representative of the gold standard side of the question, consented to adjudge between the merits of the essays. Out of a large number competing two were selected as equally good, and the prize was divided between them.

"Now for the curious culmination. I read both essays, and to my mind they did not make a good case. Evidently the Bimetallic League was of similar mind, for it has caused the essays to be printed and is now circulating them as a part of its educational literature, without comment, except as to a statement of the history of their origin.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

"The discussion of the financial question in England is not political. The money situation is recognized as being commercial and financial in character, and is discussed on these lines alone, and with sober dignity and politeness. Political leaders respond much more quickly to the people there than they do here, so that the adverse statement of a leader to-day does not mean that to-morrow's verdict of the people may not enlighten him for the future. I found that those interested in agriculture, trade and commerce, especially those in the foreign trade with silver countries, were, as a rule, bimetallists. The banking interests, with some notable exceptions, one of whom is an ex-governor of the Bank of England, were on the single gold standard side.

"The bimetallists admit that as goes the city of London so must go the government, but they say further that they do not expect arguments, but only the coercive power of a depressed trade and constantly waning prosperity to convince their opponents. The bimetallists claim that these influences are now doing their work, but my own knowledge and opportunity of observation of English affairs are too limited to enable me to hold my opinion on this point."

THE BIMETALLIC ARGUMENT.

Asked to sum up the bimetallic argument President Raoul said:

"The points which the bimetallists appear to be urging against the single gold standard, with the greatest emphasis, as far as I have been able to gather, are

"1. The great depression of agriculture.

"2. The derangement of exchanges with the silver using countries, which, to a large extent, introduces into business an element of speculation, to the detriment of England.

"3. The increased efficiency of the competition of silver countries with England.

"4. The additional burden which the appreciation of gold has thrown upon their colonies in providing for their gold debts, especially India.

"It is admitted by all that the depreciation of silver has placed India under a fearful stress, and some of the best informed men on Indian finance assert that she is insolvent, but for the supporting credit of Great Britain.

THE QUESTION COMES HOME.

"The fact that the appreciation of gold in twenty years has not only overcome the payment of $750,000,000 on the public debt, but has added a similar sum to the weight of what was left, making a total difference of $1,500,000,000, must come home to us in this country with striking effect. We have not only a national debt in which the appreciation is greater than the credits, but state, county and municipal debts, not to speak of corporate and personal obligations. There is no man so poor that that he will not feel the heavy hand of the municipality in which he lives, calling for more days work to pay his taxes than it used to, with no light ahead of him save a return to the money of the constitution, when enterprises in the field were more profitable than idle surpluses lying in bank vaults."

Argument of Straw.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The cuckoo and postmaster organs think they have discovered in one part of Mr. Carlisle's rambling speech at Memphis some remarkable arguments against the free coinage of silver. They are so sure of this that they have seized upon certain statements, lifted them out of the cold and clammy body of the speech, and are now running them at the head of their editorial columns in genuine spread-eagle fashion. Just why the organs should call public attention to these particular statements in Mr. Carlisle's speech we are at a loss to understand. They prove nothing and disprove nothing. In fact, they have no real bearing on the discussion of the currency question in this country. The first statement is as follows:

1. There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.

What does that show? Simply this: that the demonetization of silver in Germany, the United States and France has so enormously enhanced its value that it is worth a great deal more than it was in 1873; consequently it is at a premium in the countries that have not demonetized. In those countries prices remain on the stable level that existed in 1873, and there have been no such tremendous shrinkages in the value of property and commodities as have occurred in the United States and in other countries where silver has been demonetized.

2. There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver money along with gold.

Which shows that they can't get along without it. But, except in France, it is simply legal tender token money. When Germany changed from silver monometallism to gold monometallism and proceeded to put her silver on the market, France caused a tremendous loss to the German treasury by closing her mints to silver. The crisis was such that the German government was compelled to place its silver coin in circulation. The thalers that were demonetized and discarded are still circulating at their old value.

3. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold along with silver.

They have no need for it at its present high value. To introduce it would be to cut values and prices in two and thus rob their people, as the people of this country have been robbed by the operations of the single gold standard.

4. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita that the United States has.

This statement might as well have been made broader. Why not say one-fiftieth instead of one third? One-fiftieth would bear just as important a relation to affairs in the United States as one-third.

5. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

He receives as much, if not more, than he ever did. In the countries that use silver the labor market is overcrowded. Wages are controlled in those countries, as everywhere else, by the supply of labor—by the number of persons who are seeking and must have work in order to live. In the United States idle laborers become a charge on the communities in which they live, and the labor market is to some extent controlled by the trades unions; but in countries where labor is unorganized, competition among those who are seeking the means of subsistence drives wages down.

We have thus analyzed the arguments of Carlisle that have been selected by the agents of Shylock & Co., to represent their case, and find that they are composed of wind and straw. They are made up of the clap-trap that demagogues employ to befuddle the minds of the people, and it is a kind of clap-trap that such a man as Carlisle would scorn to use if he were not driven to it by the necessities of his position. He begs the whole question and seeks to evade it.

Once upon a time there were two little boys in this town who fell into a discussion on the proper way to build kites that would circulate at a parity. The dispute was over the shape of the kite, and it went on until finally one said to the other: "My pa's got more money'n your'n."

"I don't care," was the reply. "My pa's got a mortgage on his house and your'n ain't got none."

Mr. Carlisle's statements that are so brilliantly advertised by the cuckoo and postmaster organs have just as much bearing on the financial question in this country as the mortgage had on the shape of the kite.

The Thirty-Second N. C. Regiment.

Correspondence Raleigh News and Observer.]

PLYMOUTH, N. C., June 8.

Col. Waddell in his recent able and appropriate address at the unveiling of the Confederate monument, referred to the 32d North Carolina regiment as going further on the enemy's soil than any other regiment in the Confederate army.

There is another historical fact which should be preserved and known in regard to the 32nd Regiment. When Gen. Lee was about to invade the enemie's country, just before the battle of Gettysburg, he received from the ladies of Richmond a magnificent silk banner, with the request from them that he would present it to the best corps in his army and the corps commander to give it to the best division in his corps, and the best division commander to give it to the best brigade in his division, and the brigade commander to give it to the best regiment in his brigade. Gen. Lee presented this flag to Ewell's Corps and it was handed down through division and brigade until it was given to the 32nd North Carolina Regiment, being the best regiment of the Army of Northern Virginia.

S. B. SPRUILL.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1895.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who has been in Washington for a week or two on public business, has gone to Memphis to take part in the silver convention to be held there this week. It is expected that he will be one of the principal speakers at the convention. He says he believes that the democratic party must either declare for silver or abandon hope of carrying the presidential election.

Postmaster General Wilson is in great demand as a speaker at college commencements. Last week he went to Mississippi for the purpose of talking to the graduates of a college, and to day he left Washington for Centralia, Missouri, where he will deliver a similar address. His popularity doesn't end with his being asked to talk to graduates; he is constantly being sounded to ascertain whether he would entertain an offer of the presidency of this or that college.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, who is in Washington arranging some public matter in which he is interested, previous to making a short European tour, says on a subject in which democrats are greatly interested: "I am not committed to any candidate yet, but it goes without saying that Honorable William C. Whitney would make a most admirable President. He is popular; he is conservative; he is able, and he would unite the democratic party. I think he would poll the entire democratic strength." [He would be overwhelmingly beaten.—Obs.]

Representative Sayers, of Texas, whose good work as chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations was a striking feature of the last Congress, is in Washington, having just returned from the graduating exercises of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is a member of the Board of Government Visitors. One of this years' graduates, Joseph B. Sayers, Jr., is his nephew and namesake. Gov. Sayers speaks in the highest terms of the system of education maintained at the Naval Academy, but, like all human systems, he thinks it might be improved in some directions. For instance, he thinks the cadets ought to graduate in five years, instead of six as at present.

President Cleveland received a document a few days ago that will doubtless be a prized relic with the descendants of his family for ages to come. It is a personal letter from the Emperor of China, thanking the President for the kindly offices exercised by the United States in bringing about peace between China and Japan. The letter is beautifully engrossed on parchment, in the Chinese language, of course, and was in a case covered with imperial yellow silk of the finest texture. It was presented to President Cleveland by the Chinese minister in person, who gave Mr. Cleveland a verbal translation of its very flattering contents.

The Springfield Convention.

The convention at Springfield, last week, had for its object to commit the Democratic party of Illinois to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without awaiting the action of any other country.

The convention met in the Senate chamber. A large number of delegates were present and the free-coiners were largely in the majority. If there were any advocates of "sound money" present, they were not heard from.

The following platform adopted by the convention shows very plainly that the Democrats of Illinois are in earnest in their fight for the free coinage of silver, and propose to conduct such a campaign of education on the money question as the West has never before known. The call for a national convention will no doubt be responded to by many States in the South and West.

The platform adopted is as follows:

"Whereas, silver and gold have been the principal money metals of the world for thousands of years, and silver money has been recognized and used as honest money between nations, notwithstanding the varying ratios between silver and gold; and

"Whereas, the demonetization of silver has deprived the people of the free use and benefit of an invaluable and original money-metal, and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of products;

"Whereas, the Constitution of the United States prohibits the use of anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender for the payment of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver and gold is honest money, and fit to be used as a legal tender; therefore, by the Democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, be it

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation; and that such coins shall be a legal tender for debt, public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender.

"We hereby endorse the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in calling this convention, and we instruct the committee to carry out the will of this convention, as expressed in its platform by inaugurating and carrying on a campaign of education in this State, and to thoroughly organize the Democracy of the State on the lines laid down in this platform.

"*Resolved*, That we request the Democratic National Committee to call a national convention to consider the money question not later than August, 1895.

"If the said national committee refuses to call such a convention, then we invite the Democratic State committees of the other States to take concurrent action with the Democratic State Committee of this State in calling such convention.

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic members of the Congress and members of the Senate from this State be and are hereby instructed to use every honorable means to carry out the principles above enunciated."

Populist Geography up to Date.

New York Sun.

The situation in Illinois is partly explained by the statistics of the last two elections. For President in 1892 the Populists cast 22,207 votes, or 2.54 per cent. of the total vote. For the State ticket in 1894 they cast 59,793 votes, or 6.96 per per cent. of the total vote. Both absolutely and relatively, their strength had more than doubled during the two years. It had increased almost threefold.

In the neighboring State of Indiana the increase was less astonishing. The Populist vote for President in 1892 was 22,198, or 4 per cent. In 1894, for Secretary of State, on a greatly decreased total vote, it was 29,388, or 5.31 per cent. But in Iowa, on the other side of Illinois, the increase in their voting strength more nearly approached than in the latter State. Iowa's Populist vote in 1892, for President, was 20,594, or 4.65 per cent.; in 1893, for Governor, 25,511, or 5.65 per cent.; and in 1894, for Secretary of State, 34,907, or 8.27 per cent. of the total.

In this group of States, therefore, Illinois easily leads as a populist generator. More than that, in the elections of last year it led Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, and Tennessee in the number of Populist votes, although in all except the first two States mentioned, the percentage of Populist votes exceeded the percentage in Illinois.

At the present time, when the Democracy is undergoing a sloughing-off process to so considerable an extent in the West and in the South, a table showing how the Populist strength is distributed, and where the disintegration of the old parties is most active, will afford instruction to students of political dynamics. The figures are all those of State elections last fall. Those States are omitted wherein there was an open combination between the Populists and one of the old parties; a Democratic-Populist alliance, as in Nebraska, or a Republican-Populist fusion, as in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. In each case there were three parties in the field for business, and the Populist strength can be measured exactly. The States are ranked according to the percentage of their Populist vote:

STATE ELECTIONS OF 1894.

	Populist Vote.	Percentage of Total.
1. Colorado	76,487	43.22
2. Kansas	118,329	38.96
3. South Dakota	26,568	35.47
4. Washington	24,564	32.96
5. Montana	15,251	30.94
6. Minnesota	87,931	29.68
7. Idaho	7,121	29.20
8. Oregon	25,368	28.96
9. North Dakota	9,354	22.66
10. Arkansas	24,541	19.31
11. California	51,204	18.01
12. Wyoming	2,176	11.29
13. Tennessee	23,092	9.93
14. Missouri	22,463	8 49
15. Iowa	34,907	8.27
16. Michigan	30,012	7.20
17. Illinois	51,793	6.96
18. Wisconsin	25,613	6.81
19. Ohio	49,495	6.49
20. Indiana	29,383	5.31
21. Maine	5,321	4.91
22. Massachusetts	9,037	2.70
23. Pennsylvania	19 464	2.04
24. New Jersey	4,006	1.36
25. Connecticut	2,006	1.27
26. Vermont	740	1.27
27. New Hampshire	832	1.00
28. New York	11,049	0.87

That is a complete map of Populism, according to the latest official information, and barring only those States where the elections were held last year under conditions which make accurate measurement impossible.

Where Stevenson Stands.

A Washington letter to the St. Louis Republic says that "there is a very strong sentiment being developed in regard to the attitude of Vice-President Stevenson on the financial question. Formerly there was a large faction of the silver people of the democratic party who favored Mr. Stevenson as a presidential candidate, as they looked on him as a friend of the white metal, and one who could be depended upon to carry out their views on that subject. Silverites in Washington have been looking forward to some strong declaration from Mr. Stevenson outlining his views on silver. They have received ex-Speaker Crisp's short and positive statement, showing him to be an out-and out silver man, with a great deal of satisfaction, and they say Mr. Stevenson owes it to his many followers to as clearly define his position, whatever it may be. The fact that a cousin of the Vice President, who bears his name in part, Mr. Adlai Ewing of Chicago, has come out positively as a gold man, is leading the silverites to believe that the Vice President may yet take a position which will be very lukewarm in regard to the white metal, if it is not positively on the side of the sound money men. Mr. Adlai Ewing has been regarded as being very much in the confidence of the Vice President, and his utterances of late have increased the doubt felt by the silver people about Mr. Stevenson's position."

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REMOVAL.—T. C. Whitfield has moved his Barber Shop to the stand formerly occupied by the Southern Express Co., and located between Pemberton's Book Store and the Ice Factory.

WANTED—To employ an energetic Lady or Gentleman to represent us in each County. Salary $50.00 per month and a commission. Address with stamp,

CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

"ANTI SKEET" TABLETS FOR DESTROYING Mosquitoes, Moths, etc., in a pleasant and harmless aroma. 10c. a box at McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

Tourist—I am going to travel; have you a handy reference book of any kind?

Dealer.—I should say yes; here is the latest Rand-McNally Railway Guide—precisely what you need. It is pre-eminently the best. (Sells one).

THE BEST ICE CREAM, ANY FLAVOR.—Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Chocolate, Banana made to order. Orders for Cream for Sunday must be given on Saturday. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay St.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE SERVED AT MY Parlors daily. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay Street.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—We have arranged with Mr. J. R. Hiatt, to handle our milk. It will be shipped to him fresh every day, and you will find it first-class in every respect. Very respectfully,

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The GÆLIC with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. R. HORNE.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills
Cure all Liver Troubles.

The President and the Silver Problem.

New York World.]

The President is disappointed, according to our Washington despatches, because the Memphis Sound-Money Convention did not declare explicitly in favor of the exclusive coinage of gold. Other friends of sound money are disappointed because that body paid so little heed to the hope that a safe solution of the matter may yet be found in international agreement.

There can be no doubt that a considerable change of sentiment has occurred both in Germany and in England since the Brussels conference adjourned. The prospect of securing a fair consideration of the subject in international conference is clearly better now than at any earlier time, or would be better but for the indisposition of our Government to press the matter upon European attention.

The President has it in his power to do more than anybody else to bring about that international rehearing which so many sound-money men regard as the safest way out of our difficulties. He can convene the Brussels conference anew, or he might, with the authority granted to him at the last session of Congress, do much to encourage Germany's disposition to call a new conference.

The facts are all in favor of such an effort on his part. Sound political sagacity should prompt the President to lead in an endeavor for the settlement of the question rather than to lead in a policy calculated not only to disrupt his own party but to divide the forces that favor sound money.

[The President's evident desire, now, is to disrupt the party. "Rule or ruin" is the goldbug's purpose.—Obs.]

Not Rebels to Abraham Lincoln.

"A Confederate" in the Boston Transcript.

At a recent meeting of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, after an address by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in which he had referred to President Lincoln, Dr. Jerome Walker related a hitherto unpublished incident in the life of that great man, which shows how he regarded the Southern soldier. Dr. Walker said, in substance: "Gen. Woodford has pointed to Abraham Lincoln as a typical American. One week before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln he visited the hospital at City point, where I was stationed as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. I was then a boy of eighteen or nineteen. Imagine my pride at being assigned to convey the President around the hospital! We spent the entire day together, and I felt very big. We came to one part of the hospital where we had several tents of what were then called 'Rebel' prisoners. I said, with all the pride of a Northern boy, 'Mr. Lincoln, do you want to go into all of these tents?' We had gone into all of the others. He said, in his quiet way, 'Why not?' I replied, 'There are only rebels in there.' I shall never forget his big, generous hand coming on my shoulder as he said, 'You mean Confederates,' and I have meant Confederates ever since.

Senator Teller's Warning.

Senator Teller in a recent interview said that a candidate for President favorable to silver legislation will be put in nomination some way, and will receive the support of silver men irrespective of political lines.

If the Republican party nominates a gold-bug candidate, he says it will mean that silver Republicans will desert by thousands. The desertions will not come wholly from the West.

"If the Republican party nominates an anti-silver man for President," added Mr. Teller, "or refuses to put a silver plank in its platform, I will make good my assertion that I will bolt, but I don't make this as a threat. I will not be impelled by any motive other than my loyalty to the interests of this glorious nation, which has been shrouded in despair by the work of capitalists unfriendly to silver."

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier.

Rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and all diseases caused by impure blood are quickly and permanently cured by Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery. The greatest of all blood purifiers. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.



The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Even in attacking economic fallacies," says a goldbug, "it is well to be fair, and, no matter how good the cause, to use untenable arguments in its support, is to give one's foe an unnecessary advantage. For instance, the college professor who called the attention of our Chamber of Commerce to the low wages paid to laborers in Mexico, a free silver country, is likely to have his attention, in turn, called to the fact that for similar services about the same wages are paid in the English West Indies, where gold is the one standard of value. Thereupon his inference will seem to fall to the ground, and weak minds will find another excuse for folly." Plainly the enemy is learning a thing or two from experience.

Nervous

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having

Pure Blood

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet sleep, mental vigor, a good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema, or Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases, because it

Makes

Pure Blood

Results prove every word we have said. Thousands of voluntary testimonials fully establish the fact that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula and the result is that I am permanently cured." CLAUDE E. DOTSON, Richie C. H., West Virginia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion. 25c.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS,

We Offer You a REMEDY Which INSURES Safety of Life to Mother and Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before birth of her first child, she did not suffer from CRAMPS or PAINS—was quickly relieved at the critical hour suffering but little—she had no pains afterward and her recovery was rapid.

E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed Free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ASSIGNEE'S CLOSING SALE

—OF—

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

E. J. Lilly is determined

—TO CLOSE OUT ALL OF THE—

Strictly Summer Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE STOCK

OF ROSE & LEAK.

The cost of an article will not be considered as these goods must be converted into CASH.

BLACK GOODS.

In this line you can buy for half its value as the following quotation of prices will attest:

50 cts. all-wool Tamise, one yard wide, 27½
75 " " " " " 37½
80 " " " 40 inches wide, 40

The above goods are especially adapted for summer dresses and are considered very much cooler than lawns.

Also a full line of Nun's Veiling at half price.

ALL-WOOL GRENADINE

in stripe and plaids for 37½c. former price 90c.

FIGURED ORGANDIES.

A beautiful line of the above goods will be closed at 9 cts. These goods are sold everywhere at 15 cts. A cheaper grade for only 5 cts.

Did it ever occur to you that a nice Ladies' Gauze Vest could be bought for 5 cts.

Who ever dreamed of buying an ALL-SILK Vest for 50 cts.; half Silk at 37½ cts., and a lovely quality of Lisle Thread at 25 cts., former price 50 cts.

CHILDREN'S NEWPORT TIES and SLIPPERS

at exactly half price.

These goods were marked in conformity with our one price cash system, and when you are asked half that price for a nice Bronze, Tan or Black Slipper you will know that it is being SLAUGHTERED.

LADIES' TAN OXFORDS.

Old price $2 50, will be closed at $1.25

Only a few pairs of them left, so come early.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee

OF ROSE & LEAK.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 13, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON—Special Sale.
T. C. WHITFIELD—Removal—Special.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Cotton Mills, Gins, &c.
RAND-MCNALLY RAILWAY GUIDE—Special.
CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO.—Wanted—Special.
MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE—"Anti Skeet" Tablets—Special.
E. J. LILLY, Assignee—Assignee's Sale of Summer Dry Goods.
W. FRANK BLOUNT—The First Grand Excursion to Pilot Mountain.
THE NATIONAL SOLICITING COMPANY—Mosquitoes and Moths Instantly Killed.

Rev. Mr. C. A. G. Thomas, of Greensboro, delivered an able sermon at the First Baptist Church Tuesday night.

The F. I. L. I. celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Bethel, Monday, by a parade and target practice. Mr. John H. Robinson, Jr., won the gold medal by a score of 14 out of a possible 15, leaving the cracks decidedly "out of it."

"Jeff Davis" Dead.

Mr. A. S. Huske's iron grey delivery wagon horse Jeff Davis, dropped dead on Tuesday night last near the A. C. L. depot. Jeff, who has been in Mr. A. S. Huske's service for nearly six years, was a great favorite of the women and children of this city.

Church Services.

We are requested to say that the Methodists and Presbyterians will worship together at night for awhile. Rev. Mr. McKelway will preach at the Hay Street Methodist Church on Sunday evening next, and Rev. Mr. Willis at the Presbyterian on the Sunday evening following.

Vet erinary Surgeon in Town.

Dr. C. D. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, of Charlotte, N. C., (formerly of New York), is in town, and will remain a few days. The doctor treats all diseases of domestic animals. Headquarters at Mr. Geo. Burns's stables. Residence at Goddard's Hotel.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Accident at Pembroke.

A Mr. Speight, an employe of the A. C. L., was unloading a car of freight at Pembroke Saturday, when a crate of cabbage fell on his head, knocking him senseless. Dr. McDuffie, the A. C. L. Surgeon, was telegraphed for, and when he arrived he found the unfortunate man in a precarious condition—his skull having been fractured. From last accounts, we learn that Mr. Speight is out of danger.

The L. M. A.

Col. T. J. Drewry, late co Principal with Messrs. Horner, of the celebrated Horner's School, of Oxford, one of the foremost educators of the State, has been in the city for several days, making inquiries with a view to taking charge of the L. M. A. Col. Drewry has numerous offers from other cities, both within and without the State, and Fayetteville would be fortunate if it should be selected by him.

Major Yerex leaves about the first of July for Wilson, where he will establish a school in the Spring. We wish Major Yerex abundant success wherever he may go.

The Next Fair.

Messrs. A. S. Huske, H. R. Novitzky and A. J. Cook have been appointed a committee to consult the merchants and others as to the advisability of holding the fair this year. This step has been taken solely for the purpose of guarding against the possibility of a mediocre exhibition. The object of this committee will be to ask the people to take more interest than has heretofore been taken in the fair, and to make it the mecca of the producers, merchants and pleasure-seekers of the whole Cape Fear section. The OBSERVER reporter has interviewed several of the prominent merchants, and they all agree that we must, and will, have the fair, and that they will strive to make it surpass all previous fairs.

Runaway—A Little Boy Badly Hurt.

Mr. W. C. Troy's horse and buggy was standing in front of Mr. E. P. Powers's house on Winslow street Friday evening when a freight train on the A. C. L. came thundering along, and scared the horse, causing it to run away. The animal tore madly up the street, ran the buggy into a telegraph pole and mashed it to bits. A little further up the street the little fourteen year old son of Mr. Newnam, who works at the bucket factory, was playing in the road, not suspecting any harm, when the horse knocked him down and passed over his body terribly cutting and bruising his face and leaving a splinter, from one of the broken shafts which still clung to the hames, over two inches long in his side. The little fellow will probably recover, we are glad to learn.

Closing Exercises of Miss Mallett's School.

A large and appreciative audience of invited guests assembled in Williams's Hall on Tuesday evening to witness the closing exercises of Miss Mallett's school. The programme was varied and original, the interest being kept up, from the calisthenic exercises in the beginning—in which the whole school took part, with grace and precision, including the skilful and and agile handling of the Indian clubs—down to the garland drill, a novel and beautiful sight, where the eye was charmed with the rhythmic and graceful movements of the young girls, as they waved their garlands, and glided to the sound of music, realizing the idea of the poetry of motion.

Masters Worth and Cromartie, and Miss McArthur, brought down the house with their realistic acting of the laughable farce of Box and Cox.

Then Miss Mary Worth's music class entertained the audience, the performance on the piano of the little ones being quite wonderful for the short time they had taken lessons.

The Bluebeard Pantomime came next; the tragic story was plainly told to the audience by expression and gestures, showing conclusively that speech is not always necessary for the expression of our ideas. The costumes of this play were very well gotten up, and gave quite an oriental effect to the scene.

The violin playing of Mr. Winfield Worth was much enjoyed—as was the piano duett of Misses Cromartie and Worth. The whole concluded with a beautiful melange called May Day Festivities, in which dialogues, recitations and songs were all creditably performed, including charming little duetts by the Bluebells and buttercups.

The *mise en scene* at the conclusion, showing the queen of May in the centre, attended by the fairies and flowers, formed a beautiful tableau, showing artistic taste as well as careful training. Both teachers and scholars may be satisfied that they have given their friends one of the most enjoyed entertainments of the season.

The Naval Cadetship.

Pursuant to the adjournment taken on Wednesday morning last, at 2 o'clock, the board of examiners of applicants for appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis met in this city at 10 o'clock A. M., last Saturday, and forthwith entered on the work of comparison of the papers submitted to them.

The examination included a very rigid and systematic review of the questions and answers in detail, with 100 as the maximum of proficiency, and resulted in the award of the appointment to Mr. W. D. Humphrey, of Onslow county, whose average was 84, with Mr. Cameron F. MacRae, of Cumberland county, as alternate and second-best on examination. Mr. Humphrey is about 19 years of age; and, should his physical examination result favorably, his admission to the Academy is probable, for his work before the board was that of a clear head and a well-trained mind. Mr. MacRae is about Mr. Humphrey's age, of fine intellectual capacity, which, joined to a robust physique, will make him a very good second choice, if his colleague should fail.

The other young men who so pluckily entered this contest naturally feel the disappointment of magnanimous souls over failure in any trial of excellence, but they should feel no discouragement. Their self-respect should be increased, not diminished, by the ordeal they have undergone; and—to use the advice of Henry Clay to an old farmer constituent—they have only to "pick the flint and try again."

Bethel Day.

A number of Old Timers, under command of Col. Starr and Col. Pemberton, celebrated the Battle of Bethel, after their annual custom, on Tuesday. This time, it was at delightful Cottonade, whose owner, Mr. Robert Williams, kindly placed at their disposal unlimited fishing privileges, coupled with a luncheon pavilion and other conveniences. The veterans fished, played whist, indulged in war reminiscences, as usual, and, from first to last, ate more dinners than they caught fish.

It was a happy re-union. May the old fellows live to enjoy many another.

Here is a sample of the letters received by Col. Starr, apropos of the occasion:

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1895.

Col. Joseph B. Starr,
Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR COLONEL—I have only to-day seen an announcement through the Daily papers here of the reunion of our old Battery, to take place at Fayetteville on Monday next, too late I am sorry to say for me to make ready to be with you all as I should have liked. I write you, therefore, to express my regret at not being able to attend and to ask you to kindly convey to each officer and member of our old Company, who may have the good fortune to be on hand on this happy occasion, my everlasting pleasant recollection for each of them. I trust that at some future day I may have the pleasure of seeing each and every one of them, and of shaking their hands again. Wishing you a very happy time of it, I am

Very truly and faithfully yours,
W. L. DUKE,
Private, Starr's Battery.

The Confederate Monument.

The following ladies are requested to serve as a committee for the erection of the Confederate Monument, of which the Association hopes to lay the corner-stone on next Memorial Day:

Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot, Mrs. Mary Hinsdale, Mrs. M. F. Pierce, Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Mrs. N. B. Alexander, Mrs. T. M. Hunter, Mrs. W. J. Green, Mrs. Geo. H. Hall, Mrs. A. A. McKethan, Mrs. Geo. Myrover, Mrs. H. L. McDuffie, Mrs. Jno. C. Vann, Mrs. Frank Beasley, Mrs. Archie McMillan, Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot, Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mrs. A. S. Robeson, Mrs. Fannie Morrow, Mrs. H. L. Cook, Mrs. B. C. Gorham, Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, Mrs. N. W. Ray, Mrs. W. W. Cole, Mrs. H. A. McSwain, Mrs. A. J. McKelway, Mrs. W. Doug. Smith, Mrs. Willie McDiarmid, Mrs. Geo. Elliott, Mrs. W. Geo. Holmes, Mrs. E. H. Evans, Mrs. A. D. McGill, Mrs. J. H. Currie, Mrs. J. C. Blue, Mrs. M. A. Gillis, Mrs. David McDiarmid, Mrs. Wm. McPherson.

Misses Della Matthews, M. A. Mallett, Mary Worth, May Broadfoot, Caro Smith, Maggie Pemberton.

J. B. WORTH, Sec'y.

People and their Movements.

Mr. S. H. MacRae paid a flying visit to Virginia last week.

Our venerable friend, ex-Sheriff Hardie, is in a critical condition.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of Wilmington, has been a welcome visitor in the city.

Mr. Geo. Wightman, who is in the cotton business in Arkansas, is at home.

Rev. Mr. McBryde, of Little River Academy, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Chas. Bidgood has returned from a visit to his old home, Richmond, Va.

Mr. W. W. Briscoe, a popular young salesman of Norfolk, Va., spent Sunday in the city.

Messrs. James R. Williams and Robt. L. Williams have returned from a trip to New York City.

Rev. Dr. Huske who has been visiting friends in Chapel Hill and Hillsboro, has returned home.

Mr. Warren Horne, who is attending the University of North Carolina, is at home for the summer holidays.

Mr. J. D. Upchurch, of Charlotte, State agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, was in the city yesterday.

Miss May Foulkes, after a pleasant visit to friends in Wilmington, is again visiting the Misses Kyle on Haymount.

Misses Florie and Alice Vann have returned home after a pleasant visit of two weeks to relatives in Autryville.

Miss Fannie McRae, who has been visiting the Misses Alderman on Russell street, has returned to her home, Clio, S. C.

Dr. Geo. B. Patterson has returned to the city and may be seen at his office by any patients who needed his services while away.

We are glad to state that Mr. W. W. Martin, who has been seriously ill at his home on St. John's Square, is gradually improving.

Misses Kate McMillan and Maggie McEachern, two charming young ladies of Robeson county, were on a visit to Mr. W. B. McMillan for a few days last week.

Mr. Jno. M. Rose, who has been so dangerously ill, was much better yesterday. The chances are greatly in favor of his recovery, notwithstanding his advanced age.

Messrs. H. I. McDuffie, R. O. Whitaker and O. B. Wightman, all of whom have been traveling for several months in the interest of their respective Insurance Companies, are at home.

Naval Cadet Alfred McKethan, after a two years' cruise on the Pacific Squadron Flagship Philadelphia, is at home for a month or two's holiday. Before Mr. McKethan returns to his duties he will have been made an Ensign.

Low Fares.

For the following occasions the C. F. & Y. V. will sell tickets at reduced fares:

Meeting of North Carolida Teachers' Association at Raleigh, June 19—26. Fare from Fayetteville $3.20, from Greensboro $3.20, from Wilmington $5.30, from Maxton $4.40; final limit July 5th.

Annual Convention of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Charlotte, N. C., June 19—22. Fare from Fayetteville $6.65, from Sanford $6.05; final limit June 24th.

Meeting of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Western N. C. Conference at Reidsville, June 13—17. Fare from Fayetteville $5.85, Sanford $4.45; final limit June 18th.

The 12th annual session of the Teachers' Assembly will be held at Morehead City June 18th to 30th, 1895. It will be the most valuable meeting of all to the teachers and the most enjoyable to all friends of education. Among the noted educators and lecturers on the programme are Dr. W. A. Mowry, President of Martha's Vineyard Summer School; Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of New England Journal of Education; Mr. Polk Miller, the South's favorite dialect speaker; Miss Virginia Culbertson, the popular reciter and lecturer. The highest order of North Carolina talent has been placed on the programme. The education work and the musical and literary entertainment will be a rare treat to the thousands who will be present this session. Railroad rates only about one and a half cents a mile and board at Atlantic Hotel is only $1.00 a day. Tickets on sale June 15th to 30th, good to return until July 20th.

Complete Works of Shakspeare.

To every lady who secures ten subscribers to the OBSERVER we offer to give the **COMPLETE WORKS OF SHAKSPEARE**, eight handsome cloth-bound volumes, including nearly 4,500 pages, printed on fine paper from **THE ONLY LARGE TYPE PLATES**. The only **LARGE TYPE EDITION** of Shakspeare published in America.

It contains all his writings, including his Poems, Sonnets, etc., with critical notes and comments, and preliminary remarks upon the several plays; also a comprehensive life of the Immortal Bard, to which is added new and interesting facts concerning his life, with copious annotations by J. Payne Collier, F. S. A., the renowned Shakspearian critic.

Col. Cook in Alabama.

The Mobile correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, who by the way is Mr. Rich'd Hines, an old Fayetteville boy, has the following to say of Col. Cook's visit to Mobile:

Colonel W. S. Cook, mayor of the thriving little town of Fayetteville, N. C., is in the city, and is a welcome visitor to Mobile. He comes here in the interest of the steamship line mentioned exclusively in this paper some days ago, which is to ply between this port and Carrebelle, Apalachicola and other Florida ports. Mr. Cook says that he thinks that there is a good opening in this direction to build up a good trade, and that for the present they will run the Gulf City in this trade as an experiment. She will be run for about sixty days, and if at the end of that time the business develops, as they have every reason to believe that it will, then they will be ready to put on a larger, and regular seagoing boat. The Gulf City will probably make her initial trip in this trade this week, leaving this port on Saturday.

A Sad Death.

The entire community mourns with Dr. and Mrs. Marsh in the loss of their little son Jno. Henry, which occurred last Saturday morning. The funeral took place Sunday from their residence, and was attended by a large number of friends.

In Loving Memory.

On Saturday, June 8th, 1895, the pure soul of little HAL, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Marsh, winged its flight to Paradise. The author of this simple tribute writes in no perfunctory manner, but is impelled simply by his love for the dear little boy, whose winsome face and clear blue eyes, mirrowing the beauty of Heaven itself, won so many friends in his native town. All, young, old, in every condition of life, loved the darling boy and, whenever his little carriage appeared on our streets, it was a signal for the desertion of counter and desk that their guardians might pay an involuntary tribute of love to its precious little occupant. The writer, with breaking heart and feelings torn with anguish, not long since watched a dear little form (his first born) drift into the great Beyond of the "far off stars" and can fully and tenderly enter into all the sorrows of the bereaved ones.

"And it came to pass, when the shadows began to fall and when we prayed for life for him, that He heard our prayers and answered them; for He gave him long life and forever and ever." Little Hal's mortal emblems were tenderly laid away on Trinity Sunday amid the blush of flowers and glint of tears. "After this I looked and behold a door was opened in Heaven."

"Thy Lamb is safe within the fold
Whence he may never stray. Nor cold
Nor storms nor earthly blighting wind
An entrance to that fold may find.
There tenderly the Shepherd keeps
Thy Lamb for thee."

L.

Fell asleep, at noon, June 8, 1895, John Henry, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, aged ten months and ten days. Those months and days were better and brighter for that little life. His last sickness—almost his only sickness—was brief; and those who love him are comforted, remembering that while earth is drearier for his absence, Heaven is nearer and dearer for his brightness and beauty transplanted there.

McK.

My Child is With God.

"Flowers are wanting in Heaven to day."
An angel said to me,
"And we have enough save a few more buds,
Your little bud I would see."

I turned me about and brought forth my child,
The angel looked in his face and smiled:
"There is nothing fairer on high," said he,
"I will take this bud, if it pleaseth thee."

It may fail to me—Ah! who can tell—
In after years to remember well
What the angel asked to-day:
And to wish with many, and many a tear
I had parted that day with my bud so dear
And granted my God "His way."

So I took the babe to my loving breast
And nursed, and soothed, and sang him to rest,
The angel meanwhile smiled.
"He is sleeping" I said, "let him not awake
Till the glory of God around him break"
And I gave him my little child.

Then I turned and bowed me long on the ground,
I rose. Neither angel nor child I found,
But I have no fears, and I love to think
Of those lilies at the fountain's brink.
My child is with God, and can lack for naught,
And I know that, sometime, when God shall please,
I shall meet him again 'neath the shadowless trees.

—*Presbyterian.*

The Old Court House for a School House.

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 10, '95.

MR. EDITOR:—As so much is being said at present about donating the old court house for a monument I would like to ask, for the benefit of the masses, if this is the proper disposition to make of the same.

I notice in the last issue of your very valuable paper that the court house is spoken of as being the property of the city, and that it has been asked for by the ladies of the city for a monument. I am reliably informed by one of the ante-bellum citizens of our county that the court house is the property of Cumberland county and has been for more than a hundred years; also that the same cannot be "appropriated" or given for any purpose other than for county purposes. That if the Memorial Association or the good women and citizens of the community wish the site and house for a monument, application will have to be made to the board of county commissioners to purchase the same, and if it can be sold by the county, a sale must be made for the same. If it was the property of the city then the donation might be made, but inasmuch as it is county property I cannot comprehend how such disposition could be made of it.

I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to the erection of a monument for the purpose spoken of, but I am opposed to the county disposing of this property for that purpose.

If it is to be used for any purpose, and it should be, it should be used for something that would be of the greatest benefit to the community, and right here I will say that it could not be put to a better use than for a public school house. It is centrally located and would be convenient and more accessible to the majority of the poorer children who have to attend the free public schools of the city, and would be of untold benefit to the community were it used in this way. The academy, the building at present used for the public school, is entirely too great a distance for the majority of the children to have to walk through the cold and wet weather of the school months, and they should not be forced to such walks and exposure, and more especially when more convenience could be provided for them.

The monument would be of no benefit whatever to the old soldiers now, as many of us are growing old, and a considerable number are lame and decrepit, but a good school instead would be of lasting benefit to our children. They are in need of education, and every opportunity should be accorded them possible to obtain an education. A great many, nay the most of our children, have had very little schooling, and are therefore in urgent need of the available advantages to acquire such benefits. I really think that a good public school under old and capable heads, and a strict and enforced management would give the general public more satisfaction for the use of the court house than to use it for any other purpose.

Very respectfully,
AN OLD VETERAN.

Siler City Gleanings.

Correspondence of the Observer.

SILER CITY, N. C., June 10, 1895.

Cumberland County having been represented in the Thompson School during the past term, and having within her borders several noble representatives of former terms, I give a synopsis of the pasi commencement for their benefit, and also a few gleanings from our midst, so that Fayettoville may know how her little "sister city" is progressing. Commencement embraced May 26th, 27th and 28th, ending with the annual social gathering on the night of the 28th.

The annual sermon was preached in the M. E. Church on 26th at 11 A. M., by Rev J. Ed. Thompson, Shelby, N. C., from Cor. 1st, 4th to 20th verse. It was an able discourse, and left with the students thoughts that will be an incentive to their future success.

Monday night the members of the Erasman and Prolific Literary Societies met in a joint contest for Debater's medal—Query: "Resolved, That capital will finally gain supremacy over labor in the United States"—among whom was Mr. M. A. Patterson, Cumberland. The Negative side, or the Erasman Society, won the query, while the medal was awarded to Mr. J. T. Lester, Va., on the affirmative, for the greatest number of points introduced by an individual.

Tuesday witnessed commencement proper, in the form of contest for Orator's and Declaimer's medal. The speeches were excellent, and reflect credit upon the institution. Mr. H. P. Cox, Randolph, N. C., rep. P. L. S., carried off the Orator's laurels, while Mr. Parke Taylor, Moore county, N. C., rep. E. L. S., had his brow crowned with the Declaimer's.

The honors of the day were accorded to Prof. Edwin Mimms, Trinity College, who entertained the audience for an hour with a literary address. It was a superb intellectual discourse, and an honor to any North Carolinian His theme was Education and Religion the requisites of success in life, and upon these essentials rested the foundation and success of a nation, a people and a community.

Our town is making rapid strides to the front, and to-day you hear the ring of the hammer and the buzz of the saw from every direction.

Messrs. Hadley, Peoples & Co. are erecting a commodious building for a cotton factory, and they expect to have the machinery in and at work by the 1st day of September.

They are also repairing the old warehouse, and it will be used as a furniture factory.

There are three houses in the course of erection, and twenty more are to be built by September, as there are not houses enough to accommodate the people that wish to reside here.

The ex-Confederates of Chatham will hold their reunion at this place on the first Thursday in August, and will be addressed by some of North Carolina's most illustrious sons, among whom will be Col's Jule Carr and Burgwynn.

The Thompson School will have its reunion next June at this place, and all of the old students are expected to be present. It will be a grand sight to see students of 14 consecutive years reunite under their old principal, Prof. J. A. W. Thompson.

Miss Minnie E. Willis, the highly cultivated and accomplished daughter of Rev. R. A. Willis, Fayetteville, who has had charge of the music for the past year, has returned home to spend the vacation. But we are pleased to note that she will return to us in in the fall. For Miss Minnie has so endeared herself to the hearts of our people as teacher and organist in M. E. Church, that we could not do without her, for she is an excellent teacher, and Siler has never had a better.

With best wishes for the success of the OBSERVER, and the prosperity of your town, with kindest regards to Editor,

I am your well wisher,
ROBIN ADAIR.

Good Health

And a good appetite go hand in hand. With the loss of appetite, the system cannot long sustain itself. Thus the fortifications of good health are broken down and the system is liable to attacks of disease. It is in such cases that the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are clearly shown. Thousands who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merits as a purifier of the blood, its powers to restore and sharpen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. Thus it is, not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now?

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough clean-ing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life. Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.

Parents of weak delicate colorless children should not delay in giving Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Will make them fat and rosy. Pint bottle, $1.00. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of



AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We have large shops, modern tools and skilled workmen, and are prepared to furnish a large line of machinery for

COTTON MILLS, GINS,
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS.

Write us for anything in this line. You can buy direct from the factory.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 Boxes to cure any case. You Only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented. Try Japanese Liver Pellets, the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY
KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SPECIAL SALE
—AT—
FRANK :-: THORNTON'S
—OF—
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 11,
AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. and CONTINUING
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
Everybody Come.
Dollars in Your Pocket.
HONEST FACTS.
FIGURES DON'T LIE.

7c. Bleaching at 5c.; 8c. Striped Crepon at 6c;
12½ Ducks all colors at 8c.
50c. Swivel Silks all colors at 37½c.
25c. Fancy Striped Shirt Waist Zephyr at 15c.
50c. Shepherd Check Silks at 37c.
25c. Wool Shallies at 15c.
$1.00 Dress Silks (new) at 77c.
15c. Yard Wide New Percal 10c.
37½ Swivel Zephyr for 27c.
30c. Fancy Dotted Swiss at 23c.
50c. Crepon Silks reduced to 33c.
15c. Cotton Crepon for 10c.
6c. Kid Finish Cambric at 4c.
6c. Ginghams at 4c.
Clark's Spool Thread, 200 yds. for 2½c.
Best 10c. Outing Cloth for 6c.
Best 8c. Dress Gingham for 6c.
6c. Plaids, Homespun for 4c.
20c. Pants Cloth for 12½c.
15c. Pants Cloth for 10c.
40c. Corsets for 24c.; 50c. Corsets for 33c.
20c. Crepon for 12½c.; 6c. Calico for 4c.
75c. Ladies' Oxford Tie Shoes for 49c.
$1.00 Ladies' Oxford Tie Shoes for 73c.
$1.50 Ladies' Oxford Tie Shoes for 99c.
$1.00 Button Shoes for 87c.
$1.25 Button Shoes for 90c.
$1.50 Button Shoes for 99c.
$1.25 Men's Shoes for 97c.
$1.75 Men's Shoes for $1.38.
$1.50 Harvard Tie for $1.19; $1.25 Brogan for 98c.

☞For Five Days Only.☜
FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE FINST
GRAND :-: EXCURSION
—TO—
Pilot Mountain and Return,
Saturday, June 15th, 1895.

CHEAPEST RATES EVER GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION TO VISIT ONE OF THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND RETURN HOME THE SAME DAY.

SCHEDULE AND FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.

LEAVE.	SCHEDULE.	FARE.
Hope Mills,	5:00 A. M.	$1.80
Fayetteville,	5:17 "	1.75
Manchester,	5:48 "	1.70
Spout Spring,	6:04 "	1.70
Swann's,	6:25 "	1.70
Jonesboro,	6:41 "	1.70
Sanford,	6:45 "	1.70

Arrive at Pilot Mountain 11:25 A. M.
Returning, train will leave Pilot Mountain 6:00 P. M. This schedule gives 6 hours on the Mountain.
D. C. Rogers, N. T. Brown, J. T. Bynum, Dr. J. E. Caviness, Edna Sheetz, J. C. Thomson, Jr., Committee.
W. FRANK BLOUNT, Manager.

MOSQUITOES
—AND—
MOTHS
—ARE—
INSTANTLY KILLED
—WITH—
"ANTI-SKEET" WAFERS.
10 CENTS.
ALL DRUGGISTS OR FROM THE NATIONAL SOLICITING COMPANY,
NO. 96 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
5-9-95 3m

3 T's.

T. GREEN. T. BLACK. T. BLENDED.

Just the thing for such weather

One grade sells for the small sum of 50c. per pound and three pounds of Granulated Sugar thrown in.

ALL IT COSTS IS HALF A DOLLAR.

BERRIES, CHERRIES AND HUCKS, FRESH.
A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Mr. I. W. Harper, the famous Distiller, of Nelson County, Ky., Agent, for his superb Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky.

This announcement is of importance to every one, for it insures to them for the future one of the purest, most delicate, and most celebrated Whiskies in the world, and those who will take the trouble hereafter to demand the "I. W. HARPER WHISKY" need have no fear that its moderate use will injure health or disposition.

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
Committee.

May 23, 1895.

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbidden to fish, either by day or at night, with hook or line or with nets in the pond or in the stream anywhere upon the lands upon which the "BURNT MILL" pond is located.

A reliable person is employed to inform upon any person so trespassing, and I will surely prosecute any one so offending. Let everybody take due notice.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 16, 1895—4t

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our rock bottom prices.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

AT COST!

WE HAVE A LOT OF FINE
Bed Lounges at our New Store
WHICH WE WILL SELL *AT COST.* WE NEED THE ROOM AND MONEY WORSE THAN THE LOUNGES.

Also a Lot of Hall Racks and Refrigerators

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT FIGURES TO SUIT THE TIMES. THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Come and see us at once.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"
CURES
Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor

From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.

—Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier only 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by—
Franklin Drug Company.

FOR SALE BY
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Our Spring Stock
—OF—
FINE - CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IS NOW COMPLETE.
We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,
LEARN THE PRICES,
—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—
How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

You Will Be Surprised
at the delightful effect that
ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES
have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.
FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;
L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;
CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;
FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;
ORANGES AND LEMONS;
CAKES AND CRACKERS;
LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.
By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.
Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.

Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.

For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

H. H. H.
SCREENS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH
WINDOW SCREENS
NEATLY FIXED TO SLIDE UP AND DOWN AT WILL.
Also Screen Doors
WITH SPRING HINGES AND FIXTURES.
Call and see. Have your house fixed and enjoy the summer free from
—FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.—

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C. E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.
THE
Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.
TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE
Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,
will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
4-25-95

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

FOR RENT.
The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette recently occupied by Rose & Leak.
For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY
5-23-95—tf

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

S.S.S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

D. R. HUFFINES,

—AGENT AND BOTTLER OF THE—

Robert Portner Brewery Company's

CELEBRATED LAGER BEER

IN KEGS, EXPORT OR PATENT BOTTLES.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS HAVE MY PROMPT ATTENTION.

Beer kept at Ice Cold Temperature all the time.

Look Quick!

Come Look!

AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Oak Suits, Walnut Suits,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Cribs,
Hall Racks, Wardrobes,
Lounges, Bed Springs,
&c. &c.

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

THE

Fayetteville Ice Factory

IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR

And Running on Full Time.

Give us Your Patronage.

WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

JOHNSON & WEMYSS,

LESSEES.

5--16--95 3m

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Ohio Democrats.

A Columbus, Ohio, telegram of the 1st, says:

The following was issued from the rooms of the Democratic State Executive Committee this evening:

To the Democrats of Ohio: From the vast number of letters received by this committee from all parts of the State urging the calling of the Democratic State Convention, impression seems to prevail with a large number that this committee has the authority to name the time and place for the holding of the State Convention. This, however, is not the case. The authority to issue a call for the assembling of the convention is vested in the State Central Committee, and the calling of that committee together for the purpose of naming the date and place rests with the chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. M. A. Smalley of Upper Sandusky.

The State Executive Committee, from the information it receives, believes that nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Democratic party of the State desire that the State Convention should be assembled at once, and we have requested and urged Mr. Smalley to call the Central Committee together. We have done this, not only because the Democracy of the State seem to demand it, and that we believed their will should be obeyed, but we have also urged it because we know that any Executive Committee which may be chosen for the coming year must have sufficient time in which to complete a thorough organization throughout the State and arrange for an active speaking campaign. Your Executive Committee must have time in which this can be done, if you expect to meet with success.

The Republicans are already in the field. Why should not the Democracy be there also? The undersigned know of no reason, other than that Senator Calvin S. Brice, who apparently controls the chairman of the State Central Committee, will not permit it. The reason for this is perfectly apparent. Senator Brice, realizing that he is not in harmony with the great majority of the Democratic party of Ohio upon the money question, wants time in which he can, by political manipulation and machinery, control, if possible, the declaration the Democracy of the State will make upon this issue in the convention. He seems to be afraid to let the Democrats of the State meet, when they so desire, and express their independent views.

How successfully a political machine may control a convention and misrepresent a political party was thoroughly demonstrated at the late Republican convention at Zanesville. Democrats must be on their guard, or their convention will be controlled in the same way.

Judging from the information received by the officers of the Executive Committee, we are also led to believe that at least four-fifths of the Democratic party of Ohio are in favor of re-adopting the plank of last year, advocating the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we further believe that they should be permitted to meet in convention and so express themseles, if this is their will, free from any interference by leaders on either side of this question.

After the Democracy, in convention assembled, have spoken, all must abide the result. Senator Brice knows what this result will be if the Democrats of the State are permitted to, freely and untrammeled in every way, express their own views, and, therefore, he will continue to do all in his power to prevent the convention from being held until he is ready.

ALLAN W. THURMAN,
Chairman State Executive Committee.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Secretary.

High and Low Tide in Congress.

The Republicans will have in the next Congress 244 members of the House of Representatives. In no previous House have there been as many as 200 Republicans, though after the tidal wave of 1872 the Forty-third Congress, elected at that time, contained 194 Republicans. Besides breaking the record numerically the Republicans will also be stronger than ever before as regards the total membership. After the tidal wave of 1872 the Democrats had 92 members to 194 Republicans, while now with the increased representation they have only 104 members. While the next Congress will contain more Republicans than any previous one in the history of the party, the Fifty-second Congress, elected in 1892, contained the smallest number of Republican Congressmen—88.

The Democrats achieved their high-water mark of representation in the Fifty-second Congress—236—and had a majority over their Republican adversaries of 148. The Republican majority in the next Congress over the Democratic Representatives will be only 140. The low-water mark of Democratic representation was reached in the Thirty-ninth Congress, elected in 1864. There were in that Congress only forty Democrats, and lonesomeness was the most marked characteristic of the Democratic caucus. The next House of Representatives will consist of 355 members. The First Congress of the United States consisted of only seventy-three members.

The Display at Kiel.

Norfolk Virginian.

The naval demonstration at Kiel in honor of the opening of the Baltic Canal next month promises to eclipse any similar demonstration ever witnessed in European waters.

Germany is determined to make the affair a grand success and to that end every nation of any consequence has been invited to send its ships to participate in the celebration. The United States will be represented by four of the finest vessels of her navy, and in the matter of tonnage this country will be third on the list, England being first and Italy second. The English fleet will number eight ships and the Italian nine.

Russia stands fourth on the list of tonnage, with four ships. France and Spain will send three vessels each, Austria will have four, Norway and Sweeden three each, Rumania two, Denmark two and Portugal and Turkey one each. Germany will, of course, be the largest in the parade, the majority of her best ships having already been ordered to Kiel for that purpose.

Great Expectations from Sunflowers.

Minneapolis Journal.

S. D. Cone, of Aberdeen, S. D., whose cultivation of the mustard plant has been already reported to the public, has made another departure in agriculture. He will plant 100 acres of Russian sunflowers. The profit of this industry, if all goes well with Mr. Cone, will come from every part of the product. The flower grows from eight inches to two feet in diameter. The yield of seed is 30 to 50 bushels per acre, and the seed produces about one gallon of oil per bushel. The oil is high-priced, and is what is known as the nearest approach to the oil of olives. After the oil has been extracted, the seed meal makes a splendid cake for cattle and horse feed, much superior, in fact, to that made from the flax. Then the stalks, which will number about 13,000 to the acre, will yield five to six cords of fuel, about equal to wood, and worth in the neighborhood of $15, per acre.

Grip has killed 3,000 persons in New York City since January 1.

DUKE CIGARETTES



MADE FROM **High Grade Tobacco** AND **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjee.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., 2 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take it now. 50 cts.

HINDE & CORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Sold by all Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.



Get a Glass! Quick!

There's lots of snap and vim in this. HIRES' ROOTBEER. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

THE CHAS. E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

5-30-95 4t

History of the Last Legislature.

Buy one. Only ten Cents.

A neat, attractive pamphlet 160 pages, with ornamental cover, devoted to the record of the last Legislature, the worst Legislature, save that of 1868, ever assembled in the State. This book gives its record plainly and truthfully. It gives facts and names and is thoroughly reliable. It has been prepared by some of the best Democratic writers in the State.

Every patriot, every citizen and every Democrat should have a copy.

Price 10 cents per copy, postpaid. Lower prices by the hundred. If not on sale at bookstore or drugstore, address,

E. M. UZZELL,
Printer and Binder,
5--16--95 2m Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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New York-Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 15
ONEIDA.....Saturday, June 22

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
ONEIDA.....Saturday, June 15
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 22

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, June 11
CROATAN.....Tuesday, June 18

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME.



FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

PANSY COTTAGE No. 12. This cottage contains 5 rooms beside attic and bath room, and can be built for $1400.

Plans are engraved on fine bond paper

If a more moderate priced cottage is desired you will be interested in the

ROSEBUD COTTAGE No. 20. This is a five room cottage which can be built for $1000—a marvel of completeness in every way.

Plans are finely engraved on heavy paper.

THE PANSY No. 12

For persons of more moderate means we have prepared plans and specifications of the

EVERGREEN COTTAGE No. 22. This cottage contains 3 rooms and can be built for $750.

A complete set of of either of these plans—except Evergreen, which contains four sheets—consists of five sheets 14x25 inches, each, all beautifully engraved on fine paper.



THE ROSEBUD, NO. 20.



THE EVERGREEN, NO. 22.

Sheet No. 1 consists of views of front elevation, perspective and interior sectional views.

Sheet No. 2 consists of front and side elevation views.

Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.

Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.

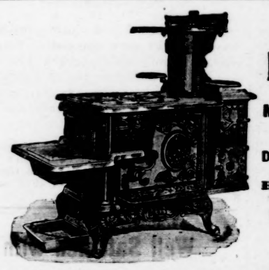
Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpage prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.0 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of by all readers.

Do not neglect this opportunity whether contemplating building or not EVERYBODY IS INTERESTED. Address all orders to

UNIVERSAL PLAN COMPANY,
1127 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

We are personally acquainted with the members of the Universal Plan Co. and know this firm to be thoroughly reliable.—Publisher GLOBE DEMOCRAT



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares,

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

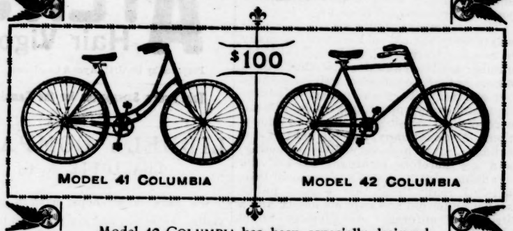
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Physicians recommend bicycling. Dame Fashion says it is "good form." Two new models for women's use in—

Columbia Bicycles



MODEL 41 COLUMBIA — MODEL 42 COLUMBIA

Model 42 COLUMBIA has been especially designed for the many ladies who prefer to wear knickerbockers rather than cumbersome skirts.

Ladies' wheels also in HARTFORD Bicycles at lower prices—$80, $60, $50.

Send for Catalogue. Free at any Columbia Agency, or by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

Pope M'f'g Co. HARTFORD, CONN.

BRANCH STORES: *Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo*

Six handsome paper dolls, showing ladies' bicycle costumes by noted designers, will be mailed for five 2-cent stamps.

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 19th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:20 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:35 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:51 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Leave Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 33. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.	
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 55	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	10 00
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 48 Daily.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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